

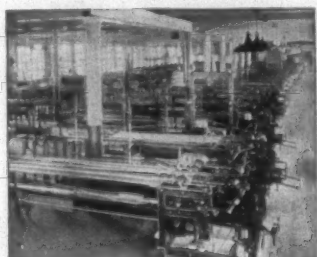
TEXTILE BULLETIN

Vol. 51

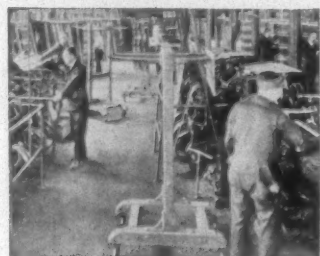
OCTOBER 29, 1936

No. 9

Are We too Extravagant in Making Chafeless Cord?



Batteries of high speed knitting machines
—to expedite delivery



Varnish machines which apply five coats
uniformly, thoroughly



Seasoned harness shafts of all dimensions
—kept to fill rush orders

Here are some of the things we do. Would you have us cut them out?

We have always spent money freely to improve our cotton harness, and in making Chafeless Cord we add many little details which we consider important. Some say we are extravagant—that these little details which add to the cost could be eliminated. Tell us frankly, would you have any of them reduced?

Despite three extra qualities and the painstaking detail, Chafeless Cord costs no more than ordinary cotton harness. That is due, in part, to the fact that Chafeless Cord is the fastest selling cotton harness made. These costs are divided over such a large quantity that the actual added cost per set is infinitesimal. The result is that you get more for your money when you get Chafeless Cord. Read about these extras.

UNIQUE PROCESS

We use only select, long staple twine in Chafeless Cord—and treat it with a special preparation that lays the tiny lint fibres evenly, flat and parallel. Thus the unvarnished twine is given a peculiar sheen, almost silk-smooth—a sheen that takes the varnish in glass-smooth, evenly distributed coats.

Next a precision machine applies 5 coats of varnish, absolutely uniform in thickness. There can be no unevenness, no varnish lumps, no roughness to chafe the warp ends. Old hand methods could never approach the accuracy and precision of this machine. It gives smoothness impossible by less modern methods—a smoothness that lets the ends pass through soft and full to build up vastly improved cover in your goods.

NEW FLEXIBILITY AND MULTIPLIED LIFE

In addition, this process adds flexibility. We have developed a special varnish for Chafeless Cord. It is "cut" or mixed with pure turpentine. That prevents the harness cracking and breaking. Yet it makes for remarkable flexibility in the loom.

Here is a possibility to save, by using inferior substitutes. But we know that pure turpentine adds the flexibility that you need—eliminates the cracks, whose sharp edges catch small slugs and knots that break the end and stop the loom. You would not have us economize here.

HUMIDITY PROOF

With these improvements we add remarkable life to harness. After the five coats of varnish are applied each coat is Slow Baked in closed dryers at 175 degrees. Each set is thus baked a total of 2 days and 2 nights—which adds durability. The finish resists wearing at the eyes almost indefinitely, and in a way that no other harness can.

Then to the finished harness we add an overdressing that is humidity proof; a dressing that is impervious to the moisture of the weave room. This process alone has added much to the life of cotton harness.

All of these little extras—selected twine; special preparation for laying fibres flat; five (5) coats of good varnish and pure turpentine; careful and Slow Baking that adds durability; humidity-proof overdressing that adds longer life—all of these cost money. But remember they are divided by thousands of beers per year. They make the cost per harness trifling.

SPEEDIER DELIVERY

You will notice along the side some pictures of Emmons High Speed Equipment—the most extensive and advanced equipment in the industry. This enables us to reduce ordinary production time as much as 45%, if you require it.

No hand methods can compete either in accuracy and quality or in speed of delivery with this Emmons equipment.

THE UTMOST IN VALUE

Our object has been to give you the utmost in harness value; to give you exactly what you want, when you need it. You will find this true if you make comparisons. In many ways you will discover that Chafeless Cord excels ordinary cotton harness.

That is the reason Chafeless Cord is the fastest selling cotton harness today. And we have provided the facilities to meet the demand.

We spend money freely—for materials, for craftsmanship, for inspection, for high speed precision machinery. But in our quantity production we still bring costs down to bottom.

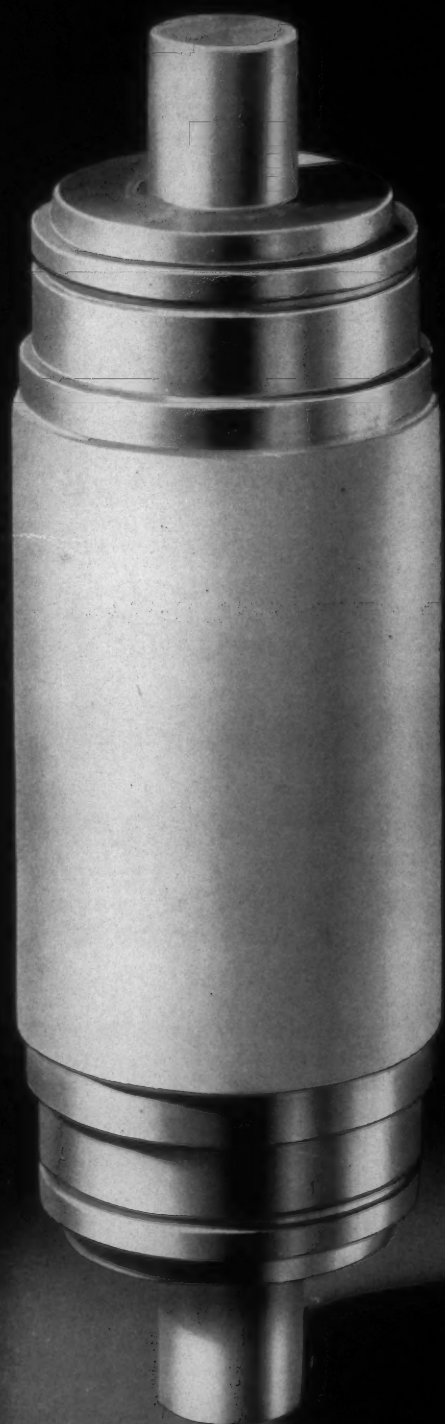
That is the reason we believe that Chafeless Cord represents the best value in cotton harness today. Let Performance prove its value to you. Decide now that your next order for cotton harness will be Chafeless Cord.

Chafeless Cord gives these PERFORMANCE ADVANTAGES

1. Maintained Quality Production
2. More Continuous Loom Operation
3. Increased Weaving Efficiency
4. Lower Repair and Renewal Costs

Emmons Loom Harness Co.

Lawrence, Mass.



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CALENDER ROLLS

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of the broadest
experience in the
textile industry.



B. F. PERKINS & SON, INC.
ENGINEERS AND MANUFACTURERS
HOLYOKE, MASS.

Textile Industry Makes Steady Progress*

By W. M. McLaurine

Secretary American Cotton Manufacturers Association

ARE we, the textile industry, drifting or are we making progress?

It is my positive belief after twelve years of association with this industry and in studying it from every point of view that my mind has detected that we are making progress.

Let me state my reasons for progress. I trust I may be pardoned for stating my observations so boldly and, in some cases, you may think ignorantly but they are my convictions as I see them.

In 1924, when I was elected secretary of the Cotton Manufacturers' Association of Georgia, I observed several rather outstanding facts in the industry.

First, production and consumption seemed to have no relationship with each other and the complex problems arising from this lack of contact was distressing. The mills knew very little about market demands and what they should make and how much. Confusions reigned and still the fatalistic hand of destiny wrote on its odyssey of changes needed and the confusion found.

Again, and implied in the same statement, was the fact that the mills, by and large, were dominated by their selling houses and it appeared to me that the merchants were more interested in their commissions than they were in mill profits. Auctions took place from day to day and mill exploitation was of the worst type. I may be incorrect in this statement but I am giving you my impressions. Every producer sought to be the master and the controller of his products. The mills were pawns moved by a myterious merchant who finally wrought his own doom.

Out of the medley of confusion came the Cotton-Textile Institute, which, regardless of what anyone else may think, was a savior of the industry and a promoter of ideas and ideals that has caused the industry to be in its present splendidly co-operative program.

The individualism with which the cotton textile mills were founded and operated was an awful handicap to co-operation. Through toil and disaster, through financial loss and confusion, intelligent co-operation and sanity

of principles have come—not perfect to be sure, but for the one who has made notes on the side lines as an official observer, for the one who has traveled day and night and studied the philosophies and principles of the old school and seen the glorious changes that have taken place, he must have become more and more a believer in spiritual evolution as the social and economic intelligence of the industry has ponderously ploughed through the slough of hopelessness to safety.

Worth Street and its environs have changed—manufacturing policies have changed—merchants and manufacturers work for a common cause. Mills have become more and more integrated—intelligence has supplanted ignorance and guesswork. The broader aspects of the industry are at work. Research, promotion, production control, invention, marketing; in fact, every phase of the industry is out on a new and more hopeful program. But, may I remind you here that the end is not yet, there will be other changes—other depressions—other adjustments necessary—Life is not static. Change is the law of life.

INFLUENCE OF THE INSTITUTE

For those who can lift up their heads and minds and look back over this period, there must come the avowed acknowledgment of the influence of the Cotton-Textile Institute.

May we pause for a few minutes and think of Hines and Sloan and Dorr and Murchison and Everett and Munroe and Halstead and others, and what heroic efforts they have put forth in principles and preachments and recommendations and dozens of stimulating studies that have consciously and unconsciously influenced our integration into a great industry.

May we pause again and think of Cramer and Anderson and Harris and Gossett and Smyth and Callaway and Geer and Cone and Battie and Montgomery and Erwin and Comer and Marchant and Henry and dozens of others who have given of their time and money and brains to help weld this industry of our Southland into a national entity.

May we pause again to think of Lippitt and MacColl and Buxton and Baylies and Butler and Amory and

*Address before Annual Meeting, Cotton Textile Institute, New York, October 28th.

Broughton and Hood and Neild and dozens of others, who with all have placed their problems and philosophies on a common table and contributed their share to the integration of the industry.

The Cotton-Textile Institute has been the conveyance which has carried all of these illustrious people and their ideas into a program of progress and mutual understanding.

It is rather appalling to me to hear any one challenge the value of the Institute when I can see and know what a dynamic factor it has been in its gigantic and gargantuan accomplishments.

Nor can I leave this discussion without bringing into this picture that illustrious group of the New York Cotton Textile Merchants' Association and the Yarn Merchants' Association of Philadelphia. This great cross-section of once independent operators came into the Institute's environs where suspicions and ignorance changed into confidence and co-operation.

Even now since the stress of disaster has not made it so imperative to have meetings of many kinds, there is a tendency to recur to some of the old philosophies. The only cure for these and the only safety for future progress is that the people who constitute this industry in all of its phases shall meet oftener and confer around a common table. Confidence is the basis of business—without it there is always danger.

Group meetings—directors' meetings—industry meetings are necessary for people to work in harmony. Out of these meetings New England found the South fair and reasonable—she learned some of the underlying philosophies of Southern industry and appreciated that Southern industry is developing a program on safe and sane principles.

The South found out that New England had special and peculiar problems that had to be met in special and peculiar ways.

Out of these meetings grew confidence and an appreciation of the caliber and character of the men directing the industry—out of this grew confidence and a fraternity of interests.

Merchants and manufacturers met in a way they had never known before. It is a good thing for men to know each other, to eat together, to take a little drink together. It drives out fear and suspicion.

If the Institute had performed no other function, it has been worth every dollar that it has cost. It has made many more valuable contributions but I have not the time to go into details. The one discussed has been incidental. There are several other observations I want to make.

The manufacturers have finally awakened to the fact that they must be merchants and they are rapidly making progress in that line. They are studying the factors underlying merchandising and, without going into elaborate details on this subject, I will simply state that they have found out the prodigious influence of production on merchandising.

They have found out the difference between a seller's market and a buyer's market. They have found out the difference between operating a mill for production and operating a mill for profits. They have found out some-

thing about price cutting and unlimited hours and varying wage scales.

H. G. Moulton says there are two fundamental factors that must be observed to make the marketing of goods a science. There must be a minimum hourly wage rate and there must be a maximum work week. These constitute the mudsills of scientific and wholesale merchandising.

The cotton mills, by and large, have rather rigidly maintained the minimum wage rate, the maximum work week and the two-shift maximum production machinery, the elimination of labor under 16 years of age. In spite of scare headlines, in spite of cruel gossip that runs through the market and press and from mill to mill, there is a very high degree of compliance.

There are in the industry those integrated tire fabric mills that have consistently operated three shifts; there are a few specialty mills that operate three shifts; there are a few other avowed three-shift operators plus a few mills that have extended the two 40-hour shifts and this makes up the average largely.

There are some mills that seem to be operating three shifts that are operating only a partial third shift which is balanced by a corresponding idle group. This is made necessary for two reasons: first, new machinery is being installed to replace old; second, some looms are oversold while others are undersold.

The average extra hours in September showed active spindles in the South to the number of 885,600 operating three shifts. This is only 4.9 per cent of the spindles in the South and States other than New England. It is my very honest opinion that the groups referred to would easily account for this average.

What I am trying to say is that the mills of the South, regardless of rumor or press, are rather rigidly adhering to the policies announced many times since the annulment of NRA.

The South's manufacturers are not a bunch of rebels, nor are they extreme individualists—they want to live and let live. We regret to have to announce any deviations from recognized standards but we must be honest and tell you that we have some deviations but not disastrous.

The fact that I am glad to announce is that there is less deviation from wage standards and maximum work week than the three-shift policy.

I am firmly convinced that the minimum hourly wage rate and 40-hour maximum work week are the most vital fundamentals of the entire program. Child labor is no longer any problem with us and merchandising will finally take care of the third shift if wages and hours can be observed. Our compliance ranks high on these two factors.

I am giving you facts and not rumors. Our industry must comply. It must realize that some rules are to be observed; as President Comer says, "Ethics in business has been defined as that procedure by each of us which if done by all of us would be best for all of us."

The industry must at all times maintain a defensible position and policy.

May I make one further statement in passing and say that my observation leads me to believe that there are a

few mills operated only for the selling agencies and salaries. This makes another unfair competition along with the non-complying mills. This is a rather cold statement, but I am giving this as my opinion and not as a fact.

This would be a great place if it were an ideal world. But we are making progress. We are moving and moving intelligently and the non-compliers will gradually yield to public demand or be forced by legal compulsion or labor disturbances.

Now to get a little more personal and to present to you of the national body a few of our sectional ambitions, which are not sectional in their applications, and we appeal for your support.

THE SOUTH'S PROGRAM

President Comer has several planks in his platform that he is trying to get incorporated into reality. He is one president who takes his platform seriously and we are bending our energies to accomplish them. You know them—they have been announced in the press, the pulpit and the pew.

(1) President Comer is exceedingly desirous that we as textile manufacturers form a strong coalition with the cotton growers. We are complements of each other—the success of one is dependent upon the success of the other. To this end, we built our convention around this idea in Pinehurst last Spring. To this end we have asked the various State Associations and our members to contact the farmers and find out how we can help them and show them how they can help us. We have asked the mills and the State Associations to help the farmer grow better staple and grade and to see that they are properly paid for this effort.

We have this work going in North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama, and to some extent in other States. If you read the *Daily News Record* of October 9th and 10th, you will see the story of what the Cotton Manufacturers' Association of Georgia is doing in connection with the State College. Soon other articles will appear showing what is being done in other States. This is an indication of co-operation in other fields. Selfish, you may say—what kind of co-operation is there that does not involve self. Co-operation means helping others while helping self. Gross individualism means too often helping self at the expense of others. Selfish co-operation is a fine idea.

(2) Our American Cotton Manufacturers' Association has passed a resolution for years petitioning the National Congress for an adequate tariff on jute, believing that the National welfare will be promoted if cotton could regain some of its rightly usurped uses by jute. We are talking about nationalism and the American system and national traditions and the uses of thousands of bales of cotton are usurped by reason of jute coming into this country practically duty free—even when NRA was in power, no compensating tax was effective on this commodity.

Although this industry is largely in New England, with the exception of a few reweaving plants scattered abroad, we are asking the Blaines of New England, the rock-ribbed Republicans of highly protected New England to give us a lift and help protect the American market for

the American farmer. We have helped in other matters, we come now and ask you to see your Senators and Congressmen and help the South write a tariff on jute that will protect the farmer and increase the use of his cotton.

It will help you because it will let the Southern mills spin more coarse fabrics and stay out of your fine goods field.

(3) Along with this and closely allied with it is Congressman Fulmer's Net Weight Bill requiring cotton to be sold net weight. As you so well know, this is the only market in the world in which the cotton is sold gross weight. If cotton could be sold net weight, we feel that cotton bagging would have a fairer competition to meet with jute bagging and that perhaps there would not be so much waste in the handling.

(4) Last and but not least we have the most serious problem—the importations of Japanese cotton textile products. This threat lies dormant on our doorsteps. It has been aptly demonstrated what they can do. We do not know what they will do. This Damocletian sword must be removed. The suspense is too great. We fear that no tariff can be effective. It may require the establishment of a quota—it may adjust itself.

In 1920, we exported 818,750,954 square yards of countable cotton cloths and imported 124,446,600 square yards.

In 1923, we exported 464,520,397 square yards and imported 206,146,780 square yards.

In neither year did the merchants or the mills become disturbed about imports.

In 1935, we exported 182,679,325 square yards and imported 62,107,676 square yards. An awful anxiety has been made about this yardage. There is another angle to this. It seems that the problem has two solutions. In addition to the stoppage of imports, we have an opportunity to increase exports.

It is a far level from 818¾ to 182½ million yards in 1935. I know nothing about foreign markets and foreign exchanges and foreign credits, but it does seem that some exporters of American goods should be smart enough and shrewd enough and enterprising enough to push more of our products into foreign markets.

With currencies flirting with stability in certain leading countries, it does seem that cotton textiles should share in the increased exports. It seems now that some other countries have a dollar now about as good as our dollar, so maybe we should grow bold and try to get some of them. The Japanese encroachment must be met and stopped or equalized.

And now I must conclude with the statement, that the industry is making progress, delightful progress; that our New England friends must believe in the South and realize that we are playing a fair game in this highly competitive industry. We are abiding by the same rules that we want them to use.

We of the South must realize that environmentally and philosophically, our New England friends are fair and co-operative and while each section has common problems, each section may have to solve them slightly differently. This does not mean one section is more hon-

(Continued on Page 34)

Master Mechanics Meeting At Spartanburg

THE Master Mechanics' Division of the Southern Textile Association met Friday, October 23rd, at the Franklin Hotel, Spartanburg, S. C. The technical discussion covered a number of interesting questions involving electrical and mechanical subjects.

The discussion was conducted by L. M. Kincaid, retiring chairman, whose term expired at this meeting.

P. D. Hatley, master mechanic at the Mollohon plant, Kendall Company, Newberry, S. C., was elected chairman for the coming year. R. F. Nichols, plant engineer of the Newberry Cotton Mills; Marshal E. Lake, of the Duke Power Company, Charlotte; E. E. Edmiston, Mooresville Cotton Mills, Mooresville, N. C.; H. H. Her, Union Bleachery, Greenville, S. C., and Fred Tindall, Inman Mills, Inman, S. C., were elected members of the executive committee of the Division. This committee will act in an advisory capacity with the chairman in arranging the work of the group for the next year.

The report of the discussion follows:

SPEED OF SHAFTS

Chairman: The first question reads: *"What is your idea of a good standard speed for shafts in the mill?"*

If you will watch your power load on Monday morning, I think you will appreciate that this is a good thing to talk about today. So I should like to hear some of you talk on this question.

H. L. Crocker, Master Mechanic, Clinton, S. C.: I am not in any mill at present, but from my experience I should say 285 to 300.

Chairman: Has anyone else anything to say with regard to the speed of shafting? We should like to hear from you.

P. D. Hatley, Mollohon Mill, The Kendall Co., Newberry, S. C.: I agree with that.

Chairman: Do you think that depends on the size of shafting?

Mr. Hatley: I should say that that would be a pretty good average for a line shaft. I will say two and three shafts.

Chairman: The next question is: *"Why do cold-rolled shafts break apparently without cause?"*

Mr. Crocker: Cold-rolled shafts are in a crystallized state, and almost any mechanic will understand that vibration or a short bend or a sharp lick will break up the crystal. It absolutely has not much strength to it.

Chairman: This is a question in which I am particularly interested. I suppose a shaft of the newer steel that is being made today will stand a misalignment much better than the older shafting. I should like to have someone who has kept up with the newer steels that are on the market today to say something about them. What steels do the manufacturers recommend today for shafting other than cold-rolled steel?

V. B. Lindsey, Master Mechanic, Jackson Mills, No. 3, High Soals, N. C.: Well, cold-rolled steel, as you say, will not stand much. I think about 50 per cent carbon

makes a pretty good shaft. It will stand more vibration and will stand better being out of line than cold-rolled steel.

Fred Tindall, Master Mechanic, Inman Mills, Inman, S. C.: So far as recommending any one steel for a shaft is concerned, I would put that up to the manufacturers; I would not recommend any one steel. As a matter of fact, they should know more about that than any of us do.

Chairman: Well, in using a carbon steel for a line shaft, do you think, say, 720 is not too hard?

Paul A. Lewis, Salesman, Gastonia, N. C.: You will find more 1020 used than any other.

Chairman: What carbon?

Mr. Lewis: 10 carbon; 20 magnesia.

GROUP AND INDIVIDUAL DRIVES

Chairman: Let's go on to the next question: *"Does anyone have group drives and also individual drives who can give us accurate figures as to comparative costs in power and repair?"*

That is an interesting question, I think. Some few of you, possibly have modernized, so to speak. (The group drive fellows probably will not agree with me in using the term "modernized," but I really think that is applicable.)

Mr. Crocker: I might say that I think the group drive, so to far as installing and maintenance and power are concerned, is cheaper than any other. I have had a great deal of experience with drives of all kinds.

Mr. Tindall: I have 148 individual drives and right around 204 group drives. I have not run any tests and can not give you any figures on what it costs to run, but so far as maintenance is concerned there is not very much difference.

Marshall E. Lake, Power Sales Engineer, Duke Power Co., Charlotte, N. C.: We have not made any tests in recent years. I believe you can say on that question, though, that, particularly from the power standpoint, probably the four-frame drive will be a little more efficient than the individual drive, because you are dealing with one motor, a larger motor, and the efficiency will be greater on that than on four individual smaller motors. So I think that will be more economical. Of course, I understand that the chief consideration in going into the individual drive was to obtain more flexibility and individuality, which you need in the textile processes; and after all, of course, you have to remember that you are going to use it in a textile mill.

SQUIRREL-CAGE MOTORS

Chairman: Let's go on to Question No. 5: *"Has anyone experienced any trouble with internal-resistance-type motors changing over to squirrel-cage? If so, how did you correct your trouble?"*

Mr. Tindall: I have two running now that were changed over to squirrel-cage. I did not have any trouble with them at all; I just had them rewound and did away with the internal resistance. I have had no trouble

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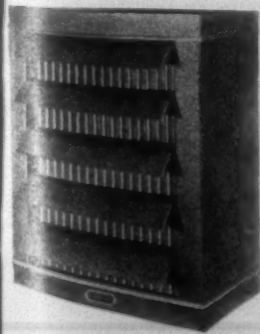


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with them at all; one has been running five years and another four years.

Chairman: You had the motors rewound?

Mr. Tindall: Yes, sir. I just got a good, reliable concern to rewind them.

Chairman: Did you change the rotor?

Mr. Tindall: No, sir. The stator wore out, and I had them rewound. I am also using one that I did not remind; I just pushed the brushes in. I have been running it for about seven or eight years. I have had trouble with them hanging on the center, but I just move them the least bit and it is all right.

Chairman: Did you have any trouble with your rotor or your compensator?

Mr. Tindall: No, sir. I just changed the compensator—bought a new compensator. The only trouble I had was that hanging on the center. The others I have had no trouble with at all.

Chairman: Do you have two coils in this compensator, or three, and how many taps?

Mr. Tindale: Manual operation of the compensator; 550 volts; 50 h.p.; 40 cycle.

Chairman: How much line shaft did you have on this particular motor?

Mr. Tindall: Did not have over 25 feet of line shaft on it. If you have a line-shaft drive you can not use it.

Mr. Lake: I understand that in changing over that type of motor you have had trouble with getting into dead spots. That is because you do not develop enough starting current to pull away. The only thing to do away with that is to substitute a strictly squirrel-cage type of motor. Then you will get away from that, all right. There are probably other things you can do that I do not know about. One of those is, probably, to change the tap on the compensator, as mentioned. It might be by raising the voltage of the starting tap there that you would develop enough voltage to get away. The dead spots are the trouble, all right.

Mr. Hatley: I had some trouble and just made a squirrel-cage motor out of it. The starting point on the motor was almost too low, and what we did was to turn off some of this metal that was welded on to it—in other words, straighten out the coils on the end; slip a little piece of copper in there; it made a welded end. That will help sometimes. I do not say it is a cure-all.

Chairman: Is it a fact that the amount of copper on the end of the bars has anything to do with it, may I ask you again, Mr. Lake?

Mr. Lake: Yes; if you get too low resistance, too much metal on the shaft, reduce your starting point. Now, in a motor with a very low rotor resistance there you get a very good speed characteristic after you get it started. In other words, that motor will have very little slip, or very little change in speed; but the starting characteristics are poor. Generally speaking, high starting characteristic and low bar resistance go together.

LATERAL PLAY IN MOTORS

Chairman: The next question is: "What increase in temperature of motors would we have with a motor running without any lateral play?" If we have a group-drive motor, or a motor with any other type of drive, in our plant that has no lateral play, for some reason or other we would have an increase in temperature in that particular motor.

R. F. Nichols, Plant Engineer, Newberry Cotton Mill, Newberry, S. C.: I will say this: if a motor does not have any lateral play in it there is something wrong somewhere in the motor. And if there is anything wrong with

it, naturally there is going to be an increase in temperature.

Chairman: We have to admit that there are motors in our plants that do not have lateral play, although they should have it, I know. If you have a four-frame drive, with a pulley on both sides, you may have almost no lateral play.

Mr. Nichols: Of course, there are some frame drives that run them in a group with just a frame shaft; but I find in a motor with double-end shaft and double-end drive, if you take away lateral play from the motor you are taking away a certain life that that motor should have; and just the moment you take away lateral play from a motor that motor will heat.

Chairman: I have personally known of motors that were underloaded, that had all the lateral play taken out. For instance, there was a pump drive, that came out from the factory with the coupling too close. This particular motor ran about 40 degrees centigrade, or, rather, started off at that; of course, we could not run it long. We did not look for this particular trouble, because we got it direct from the factory, but finally we got at it through a process of elimination. I feel that if we do a little checking we shall all find that we have motors in our plants which have different temperatures with the same load.

H. L. Ainsworth, Plant Engineer, Cheraw Cotton Mill, Cheraw, S. C.: When you have a ball bearing job you do not have that lateral play.

Another thing; when you have a drive like that, if you go to work and find out where the motor centers itself and then hook your drive up just that way, you have no trouble. I have all sorts of different drives myself, and I find if we line them up right and let the motor run itself we get no excessive temperature.

Question: What is the cooling system for a ball-bearing type?

Mr. Ainsworth: It is an external cooling job.

Mr. Tindall: I should like to ask the gentleman if there is not expansion room in there, if it is a ball-bearing motor. It has room in there for that shaft to expand, hasn't it?

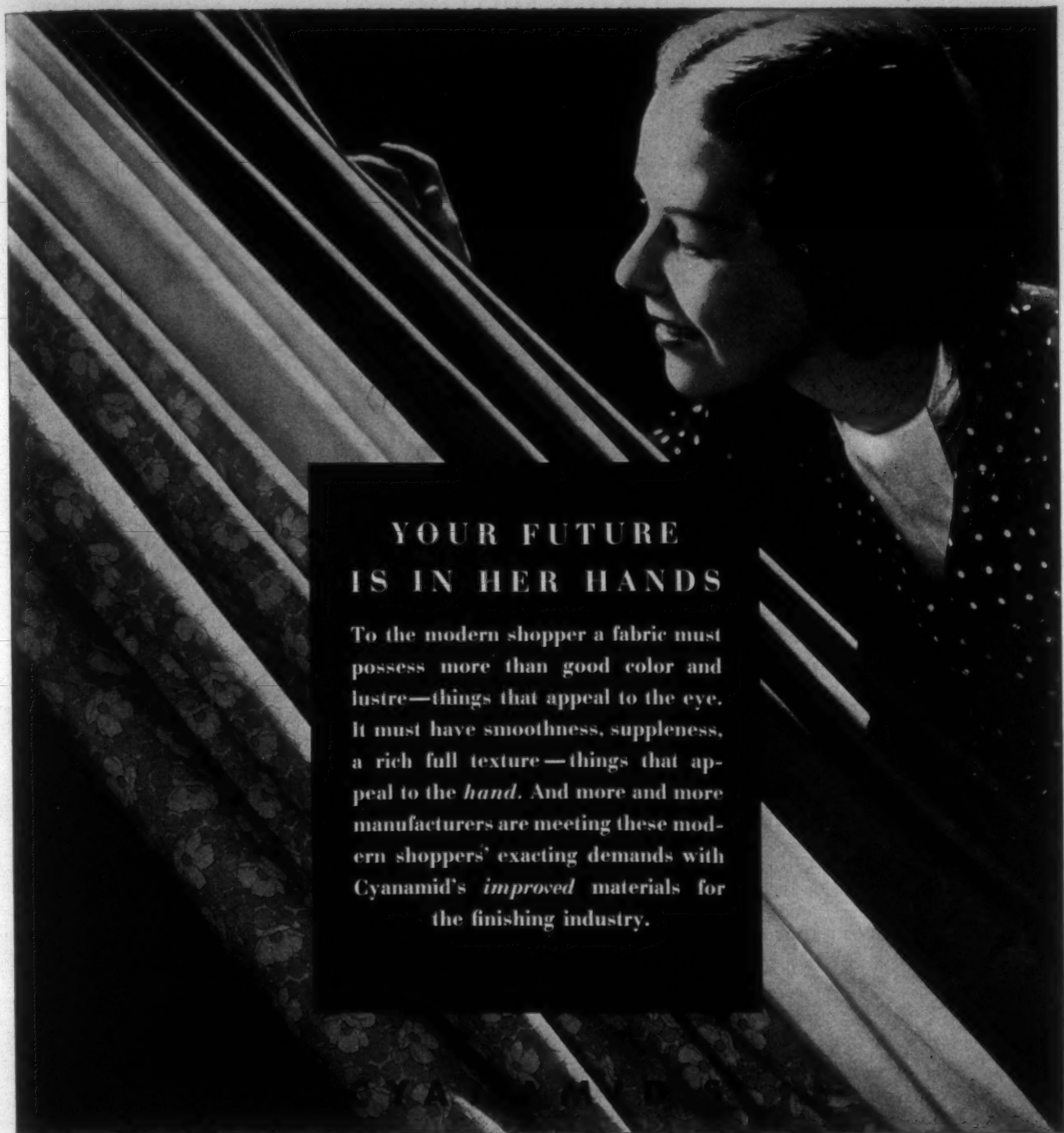
Mr. Ainsworth: I can't say about that. But I do not have any trouble with ball bearings; and, as I say, if I get the motors on the center I have no trouble. It turns so much cooler than the rest, when it is on the center, that you can go down the line and put your hand on them and find out which ones are not on center.

Mr. Hatley: Do you find that all the four-frame-drive motors run hotter than on individual drive, where you have just one belt? That type of motor on that type of drive does run hotter than individual drive, where you have just one belt, doesn't it?

Mr. Lake: I believe Mr. Ainsworth touched on an important thing there. Apparently, from the thermal standpoint, it takes a very small amount of end play in the rotor to take care of the difference between the motor hot and the motor cold. In every motor there is an electric center, and the motor tends to find its true electric center with reference to the shaft. If you put your bearings into the housing so that it can not center itself magnetically, you will have a thrust there. I think in ball-bearing motors, where do do not have much end play, the manufacturers are much more careful about putting that motor in there so it is in the true electrical center.

Chairman: The next question is: "Don't you think that knowing the likes and dislikes of our boss helps us a lot in properly maintaining our respective plants?"

Some of you may think that these questions are fool-



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ish, but I did not get up this list; it was done by a number of the men; and, frankly, I think all the questions are on subjects which we should discuss here this morning. If no one else is going to talk, I am going to say, frankly, that even knowing the boss' likes or hobbies is going to help you.

Mr. Clark: To whom do you refer as your boss?

Chairman: I am talking about the man to whom we are directly responsible. Of course, I think it ought to go all the way up to the president of the company, if possible. We are usually responsible, of course, to the superintendent or general manager. In my case, if you will pardon me again for a personal reference, I think it has helped me to know them all the way up.

Mr. Clark: As I said a while ago, I think the point is in getting over to them what you need. They are not familiar with your problems. I think that if your boss, as you call him—either the superintendent or the head of the mill, would realize that he can listen to you and you can save him a good deal, you will not have any trouble in finding out his likes and dislikes. What they want is low cost. I think you should realize that if you were sitting in the office of the president of the mill for one month and the coal cost should go up, you would charge that up to increased production. How can he tell whether you are doing good work or not?

Chairman: Well, I think by the results, primarily—whether we are keeping his plant up to production.

Mr. Clark: Doesn't he give credit for that to the weaver or the spinner? How is he going to give credit to the master mechanic for that extra production?

Chairman: Well, if we have a 75 h.p. motor down in the weave room, due to some neglect on our part, either by not cleaning it or oiling it when we should, frankly I do not think the weaver should be held responsible for that. I think we are responsible.

Mr. Clark: I think it is largely a matter of the mills becoming acquainted with the problems of the master mechanic. If you are running along and getting good production, they are not inclined to think you need anything. I think it is largely a matter of improving steam and electrical transmission.

KEEPING RECORDS

Milton F. Merl, Associate Editor, Southern Power Journal, Atlanta, Ga.: I think it is largely a matter of the keeping of records by those higher up. For instance, if a master mechanic can keep his coal consumption down, if he can show that this year he is producing steam at 28 cents per thousand, whereas last year it was 30 cents per thousand, that is direct profit to the company; it is almost the equivalent of selling goods, because it is a saving on the spending end. If you can save on the mechanical conditions, if you can show your boss that you have had fewer shut-downs, if you can cut down your friction on the shaft and show the boss that he is getting more work for the same amount of power, that is a talking point. If you keep records, keep your equipment up, and always keep going at a high production peak; that is in your favor. I think getting at your boss is a matter of psychology. As to knowing the likes and dislikes of your boss, he may like to hunt or like to fish or like to play golf. He may have some hobby. I believe if you can show a little interest in things like that, show that you have a little interest in things in which he is interested, show him that you have some things in common, it may provide an opening wedge, so that you can present your problems to him.

CHANGING FROM 220 TO 550 VOLTS

Chairman: We will go on to the next question: "Has anyone had the experience of changing, say, loom-type motors from 220 to 550 volts?" If you have done that, we should like to have you tell us your experience with it.

Mr. Lake: I don't know of a case like that. I know at one time most of the individual motors were 220 volts and they had some sad experience with 550-volt current, due to excessive vibration. That has been overcome, and in changing over now to 550 you have a certain advantage in that the individual circuits can be considerably smaller with the 550 than you have to have at 220. On the other hand, most mills generate 550 to 600 volts, and that saves you from the transformation losses that you would have in changing over to 220 volts. I think there are very few of those being put in any more. I do not see anything against changing them; I do not see anything to stop you from changing a motor wound for 220 to 550, but I see no advantage in it.

ROOM TEMPERATURE AND POWER LOAD

Chairman: Is there anything further on that? The next question is: "Have you observed that room temperature affects your power consumption? How much?" For instance, suppose you had a room temperature of 75, or probably 78 (some people run a room temperature that low), and change it to 85 or 85. Has anyone checked that carefully, as to whether their loads varied any, and how much?

Mr. Hatley: I have not on individual drive, but I have on line drive. We found the power load much heavier the first 30 minutes on Monday morning than at any other time. I figured that that was due to much of the oil's draining out of the bearings and to the mill's cooling off. Our power ran higher than that at any other time during the week. About the only thing I know is just to keep the temperature up, say, around 80 over the week-end. Keep it as hot as you can, and that will help it somewhat.

Mr. Nichols: Granting that the temperature has a great deal to do with Monday morning starting load, if there were some way in which we could maintain the film of oil to start with I think that would help a great deal in solving the problem. With large drives, such as we have in our plant, where we drive two mills strictly by line shaft at one end, I find that our power peak runs up very high on Monday morning; and even though we carry a high temperature in the mill we can not protect the oil film. The oil film is going to leave. I find by experience that we have to get it back, and it takes a certain length of time to get it back. Of course, there is no way of doing that, but I think the oil film has a great deal to do with our starting load.

Chairman: Has anyone checked on a bearing on Monday morning to see if they have an oil film around the shaft, and especially under the shaft? The question is really this—whether we have lubrication there when we start up. That seems to be the whole story, though I don't know whether it is.

OIL FILM IS ESSENTIAL

Mr. Nichols: The only thing I can say on that, so far as the engine is concerned, I happen to be a Corliss man, and we find that anywhere on any journal or pedestal bearing there is a certain amount of oil film that stays on the lower part of the shaft, or in the lower oil groove, but does not distribute on that shaft equally. In other words, I will say that the oil will start on the shaft and move in rings, and until that oil film travels the

whole length of the shaft you do not have a film. Therefore, you do not have protection until you have an oil film.

Chairman: Do you think it would take 30 minutes for that film to get over it?

Mr. Nichols: No, I don't think it would take 30 minutes to get over that particular bearing, but I think it would take all the bearings in general, all through the plant. It all depends on the alignment of the bearing; it all depends on the shape of the bearing or the condition of the bearing. You may have some in your engine room that are in perfect condition, but you may have some in the weave room or card room that are not. Of course, we know the loom fixers keep their belts mighty tight.

TEMPERATURE IS IMPORTANT

Mr. Crocker: Mr. Chairman, if you keep your temperature up through the week-end you will have a lower starting peak on Monday morning. If you lose your temperature you lose power. If you keep your temperature up to the proper degree through the week-end you save a great deal of power and have less trouble in starting up on Monday morning, and by keeping the oil up, as was referred to by the gentleman.

Chairman: Temperature seems to be the important thing; it seems that we agree on that.

FREE OXYGEN IN RETURN LINES

The next question is: "What method do you consider best to liberate free oxygen in your return lines? Also in boilers, especially when the boiler has been down and you are putting it back in service?"

R. M. Williams, Fuel Engineer, Clinchfield Fuel Co., Spartanburg, S. C.: I would not be willing to say, right off the reel. Of course, you would have to liberate first all the air possible, and there are chemicals that you can use to get the remaining oxygen. On the open type of feed-water the heater will take care of the oxygen fairly well, but if you want to get right down to a fine point you have to use chemicals to get rid of the remaining oxygen in there.

Mr. Nichols: I do not see why the feed-water heater comes into it. It does not take any place in relieving the boiler; it comes in after the boiler is up. There are several ways of taking care of it. You can use chemicals. Sodium sulphite will take it out.

Chairman: Do you think we have free oxygen in the return lines, or not?

Mr. Nichols: Yes, we are bound to have. There is no way of getting away from it. The oxygen is strictly scale, so far as that is concerned, and will do more harm to boilers than anything else.

Mr. B.: Several years ago I worked in a plant that had all the steam come back to the boiler as condensate, and it was essential that we keep down the oxygen in order to prevent corrosion of the feed-water line. The practice in that plant was and is, when they fire up a cold boiler, to open the vent on the drum and, when the pressure comes up to three pounds and you hear the vent whistling, let the low-pressure steam come out of the vent for a few minutes, and then close up the vent. That prevents the free oxygen from remaining in the drum.

There is a chemical by the name of sodium sulphite which you can put in the drum and which will tend to absorb oxygen. To help take the oxygen out of the water, after it is in operation, this same chemical, sodium sulphite, can also be introduced periodically into your feed-water line. What it does is to absorb the oxygen through a chemical reaction.

(Continued on Page 25)



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Murchison Answers Berry Report

Dr. Claudius T. Murchison, president of the Cotton-Textile Institute, commenting on the report of production, wages and employment in the cotton textile industry during the years 1914-1933 issued in Washington by Co-ordinator for Industrial Co-operation George Berry, made the following statement:

"Widespread publicity has been given to the report of a study of production, wages and employment in the cotton textile industry by the Co-ordinator for Industrial Co-operation. For reasons best known to himself, the Co-ordinator chose to confine his study, or at least the portion made public, to the years 1914-1933, ignoring the improvements which have occurred in both wages and employment since 1933.

"As historical data the Co-ordinator's report may be interesting, but, in the light of all that has happened since 1933, the public may well ask 'so what?' Of real interest to the general public and of vital importance to hundreds of thousands of cotton mill workers is the fact that the cotton textile industry since 1933 has probably made a more nearly complete and certainly a more impressive recovery than any manufacturing industry in the country.

"Employment in the industry is actually greater than in 1929 and average hourly wage rates exceed the levels of even that boom year. The latest figures, compiled monthly by the Bureau of Labor Statistics within a few blocks of the Co-ordinator's office, show that cotton mill employment in August not only exceeded by 38,000 the average 387,000 for 1933 but equaled the 1929 average of 425,000. While September totals are not yet available, every known factor including the increased consumption of cotton indicates an even greater employment last month.

"Equally significant is the fact that August wage rates in cotton mills averaged 36.5c per hour as against an average of 32.5c an hour in 1929 and sharply contrasting with both the 28.1c an hour average for the full year of 1933 or of 21.8c an hour average which prevailed during the first six months of 1933 prior to the advent of NRA—which increased average hourly wage rates of 76 per cent almost overnight, and established standards which the overwhelming majority of the mills in the industry continue to maintain voluntarily.

"Whatever prompted the issuance at this time of a report which fails to take into account the almost spectacular progress made by this industry since 1933, it is certain that the cause of 'Industrial Co-operation' indicated in his title as the Co-ordinator's objective, has not been served."

Cotton Ginning At High Figure

Washington.—Cotton of this year's growth ginned prior to October 18th was reported by the Census Bureau to have totaled 8,567,676 running bales, excluding linters. Round bales, counted as half bales, included totaled 149,147; and American-Egyptian totaled 4,158 bales.

Ginnings totaled 6,590,402 running bales, including 103,676 round bales and 4,885 bales of American-Egyptian to that date last year. And two years ago, 6,743,904 running bales including 121,613 round bales and 6,074 of American-Egyptian.

Ginnings to October 18th by States were: Alabama, 950,219; Arizona, 57,294; Arkansas, 922,979; California, 149,601; Florida, 25,795; Georgia, 807,050; Louisiana, 668,993; Mississippi, 1,540,853; Missouri, 209,432; New Mexico, 42,096; North Carolina, 214,171; Oklahoma, 190,632; South Carolina, 410,753; Tennessee, 275,613; Texas, 2,083,063; Virginia, 10,466; all other States, 8,594.

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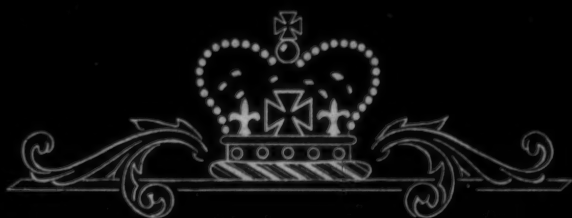
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Personal News

Harry Lineberger, who has been with the sales forces of Aberfoyle Manufacturing Company, has been elected secretary-treasurer and general manager of the Knit Products Corporation, Belmont, N. C. He succeeds A. F. Dichtenmuller, who resigned to become president of the Apak Company, Charlotte.

Five prominent members of the Clemson College junior class and two outstanding seniors have recently been initiated into the Clemson Chapter of Phi Psi, national textile fraternity. The new pledges are J. C. Shell, Laurens; E. H. Fuller, Columbia; A. S. Sanders, Camden; Allen Taylor, Charleston; Harry Geisberg, Anderson; J. C. Brooks, Gray Court, and T. F. McNamara, Taylors.

Fred O. Tilson, of Charlotte, Southern manager for the Mathieson Alkali Works, is the new left-handed golf champion of the Carolinas. Playing in the tournament at Sedgfield Country Club last week, Fred finished first in a large field of southpaws, shooting 80-81 for the 36 holes, low score for the tournament.

C. M. Powell, of Charlotte, has been appointed sales representative for the H. & B. American Machine Co., well known builders of textile machinery. He will make headquarters at the Charlotte offices of the company at 1201-3 Johnston Building.



C. M. Powell

Mr. Powell is one of the best known mill men in the Carolinas. He served for some years with Cannon Mills as superintendent of their Cabarrus Mills and was then with one of the larger machine builders. Later he was general superintendent of the Johnston Mills, Charlotte, and more recently has been North Carolina representative for the Sonoco Products Corporation, Hartsville, S. C. His wide experience in mill practice and his

practical knowledge of textile machinery make him well qualified for his new duties.

R. A. Littlejohn, who has been overseer of weaving at the Victor-Monaghan Mills, Greer, S. C., has accepted a position at Opelika, Ala.

Edward S. Reid, of Charlotte, who for some time has been with the development department of Sonoco Products Corporation, Hartsville, S. C., has been made sales representative for the company in North Carolina.

Wilton Garrison, a son of M. E. Garrison, superintendent of the Glenwood Cotton Mills, Easley, S. C., has accepted a position as assistant sports editor of the Charlotte Observer.

M. P. Orr To Head Print Cloth Group

Marshall P. Orr, of the Orr Mills of Anderson, S. C., has been elected chairman of the Print Cloth Group. The group unanimously voted to continue the sales reporting services as during the past several years with a continuation of the office in New York.

A special committee consisting of M. P. Orr, T. M. Marchant, J. C. Evins, George M. Wright, F. W. Symmes, W. S. Montgomery and William P. Jacobs attended a meeting with selling agents in the offices of the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants on October 27th.

The following were elected members of the executive committee: M. P. Orr, chairman, Anderson, S. C.; Ellison A. Smyth, permanent vice chairman, Balfour, N. C.; William D. Anderson, Jr., Macon, Ga.; W. C. Hamrick, Gaffney, S. C.; T. M. Marchant, Greenville, S. C.; B. B. Gossett, Charlotte, N. C.; J. C. Ivins, Spartanburg, S. C.; J. K. Morrison, Shannon, Ga.; R. E. Henry, Greenville, S. C.; C. E. Hatch, Greenville, S. C.; George M. Wright, Great Falls, S. C.; James A. Chapman, Jr., Spartanburg, S. C.; F. W. Symmes, Greenville, S. C., and W. S. Montgomery, Spartanburg, S. C.

Munroe With Wellington Sears

Sydney P. Munroe, assistant to the president of the Cotton-Textile Institute since 1931, will join the staff of Wellington, Sears Company on November 1st.

Mr. Munroe will direct the cost department of Wellington, Sears Company. He is a graduate of Lowell Textile Institute in 1912, having won the N. A. C. M. medal for leadership of his class.

He has a wide training and experience in mill work, including two years of mechanical work as apprentice at Chicopee Mfg. Co., Chicopee Falls, Mass., 1912-1914; superintendent's clerk, cost clerk and assistant superintendent at Merchants Mfg. Co., Fall River, Mass., 1914-1918; assistant superintendent, Wamsutta Mills, New Bedford, Mass., 1918-1920.

From 1920-1925, he was manager for Ralph E. Loper & Co., Fall River, Mass., textile cost experts and industrial engineers.

He was founder and resident manager of R. E. Loper & Co., Greenville, S. C., 1925-1930.

In 1930, he became associated with the Cotton-Textile Institute in New York, as manager of the cost department. In 1931 he became assistant to the president of the Institute, and also director of the field staff.

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The cotton textile industry is generally familiar with his work for the Institute as compliance director of the Cotton Textile Code Authority, 1933-1935, throughout the life of NRA Code No. 1.

After the invalidation of the NRA in May, 1935, he was an important witness at the Congressional hearing on the Ellenbogen Bill, and has worked on many problems of the textile industry arising from the invalidation of the AAA.

Mr. Munroe will be located at the New York office of Wellington, Sears Company, 65 Worth street.

Air and Refrigeration Corp. Open Office

The Air & Refrigeration Corp., of 11 W. 42nd St., New York, have opened a Southern branch office in the Johnston Building in Charlotte with A. W. Hollenback in charge.

Mr. Hollenback was formerly with Ingersoll Rand Company and has had long experience in the air conditioning field. He will handle both sales and engineering.

Coming Textile Meetings

The annual convention of the North Carolina Cotton Manufacturers' Association is to be held at Carolina Hotel, Pinehurst, N. C., on November 5th and 6th.

Principal addresses will be by O. Max Gardner, former Governor of North Carolina; Harvey W. Moore, president of the Association, and A. J. Maxwell, Commissioner of Revenue of this State.

A golf tournament will be played the afternoon of the 5th and the annual banquet will be held that evening, with Dacid Ovens, of Charlotte, as master of ceremonies.

The regular business session will be held on the morning of the 6th.

PIEDMONT SECTION A. A. T. C. C.

An elaborate program of entertainment has been arranged for the meeting of the Piedmont Section, American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, to be held at the Charlotte Hotel, Charlotte, on November 7th.

Clyde Hoey, Democratic nominee for Governor of North Carolina, and P. J. Woods, past president of the national association, will be the principal speakers. Details of the program have already been published.

Two S. T. A. Divisions To Meet

A large attendance is expected for meetings of two Divisions of the Southern Textile Association to be held within the next week. Details of the programs have already been published.

The Eastern Carolina Division will meet at Erwin Mills Auditorium, Saturday morning, October 31st, and the Tennessee Division at Knoxville on Saturday, November 7th.

Annual Meeting of Textile Institute

The tenth annual meeting of the Cotton-Textile Institute was held in New York on Wednesday.

Addresses by Dr. Murchison, president of the Institute; Col. Wm. D. Anderson, of Mfg. Co.; Robert R. West, president of Riverside and Dan River Mills; Col. Edward G. Buxton, Wm. M. McLaurine, secretary of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association; Garland S. Ferguson, of the Federal Trade Commission, and others, were features of the meeting.

As the meeting came so close to press time, it could not be reported in these columns until next week.

To Drop Discount

The following announcement in connection with quantity discounts was made by Dr. W. Schlie, sales manager of the American Bemberg Corporation: "We hereby announce that the 5 per cent quantity discount now in effect will be continued on all shipments contracted to be made up to November 30, 1936. No discount will be allowed on shipments contracted to be made after November 30, 1936, except the regular 2 per cent for cash payments made within 30 days from date of invoice. This announcement supersedes all previous announcements on the subject of quantity discounts."

Unique Rugs Sold

Pittsburgh, Pa.—A collection of valuable rugs—they cost more than \$2,500,000 to collect—was shipped to this city recently to be sold at auction. Their actual worth was set by experts at \$500,000.

The rugs represented the hobby of the late Jacob Heyl, of Buffalo, who made a fortune estimated at \$20,000,000 in the piano manufacturing business, but died penniless, leaving only the rugs to his widow and daughter.

Heyl, his fortune apparently secure at 65, became interested in Oriental rugs and decided to start a collection. His interest soon developed into an obsession, and he spent as much as \$600 for rare books on the subject.

The wealthy manufacturer made several trips to the Orient to get certain rugs, and once had to wait until a Sultan died before he could purchase a rug he wanted.

The collection is unique, in that there is one rug from each Oriental tribe and principality engaged in the ancient art of rug-making—502 in all.

Heyl searched five years for one piece. It was a prayer rug of a Turkish family, with a design showing that the family consisted of a father, mother, five sons and one daughter.

OBITUARY

H. M. MILES

Lupton City, Tenn.—H. M. Miles, overseer of carding at the local spinning plant of the Dixie Mercerizing Company, died suddenly of a heart attack.

He was well known here and had served in important positions with a number of large mills. He was with Borden Mills, Kingsport, and with the Cherokee Spinning Mills, Knoxville, before coming here. Funeral services were conducted at Knoxville.

Anderson Cites Reasons Why Prices Of Textiles Should Advance

IN a letter sent to customers of the Bibb Manufacturing Company, W. D. Anderson, chairman of the board, states "the textile industry is on a boom in respect to sale of goods by mills and consumption of cotton." He points out that prices of goods are still cheap and gives reasons why they should advance.

His letter says:

+ + +

"The textile industry is on a boom in respect to sales of goods by mills and consumption of cotton.

"In the month of September American mills consumed 629,727 bales of cotton, which breaks the record for that month, the largest previous September consumption on record being in 1927, when 627,784 bales were consumed.

"The exports of cotton for the month of September totalled 568,000 bales. During depression years the foreign consumption of our cotton has been substantially equal to the exports, and if this be true for September it means that during that month the world was making away with American cotton at the rate of 14,372,000 bales per annum, as against the last Government crop estimate of 11,609,000 bales.

"I do not mean to suggest that the world consumption of American cotton this year will equal the figure just named. Despite my optimism about the textile business the world over, it is too much to say yet that the consumption of our cotton will reach 14,000,000 bales, in the face of the large increase that is predicted for the foreign crop. However, we need not forget that the world consumed more than 15,000,000 bales of our cotton in 1927-28 and 1928-29. I am inclined to believe that our domestic consumption in this year will be around 7,000,000 bales, as against 6,351,000 bales last year.

"However, I do not want to talk about cotton in this letter other than to say again that, taking everything into consideration, I believe the cost of cotton to the mills is fairly well stabilized at around present values, or higher.

"I am more bullish on the price of goods than I am on the price of cotton.

"Based on present market conditions, all standard cotton textiles are still cheap and are below their value, calculated on the present cost of cotton and cost of production, plus a reasonable and fair return on the capital invested in textile plants.

"There has been a lot of loose talk recently, some of it emanating from high sources that ought to be better informed, as to the profits in the textile business today. It will be a mistake to proceed on the theory that prices have yet reached a level that will yield adequate and reasonable margins to either the mill man, the converter, the jobber, or the retailer.

"It is, therefore, logical to raise the question as to whether or not, under existing conditions, textiles will sell in primary markets at prices that will yield cost of production and a reasonable return on capital invested.

"For myself, I believe we are rapidly heading into a situation that will reflect such a price structure, and I want to set down a few reasons that lead me to the conclusion that higher prices are certain to come.

"1. Stability in the price of cotton. Removal of the menace of inventory losses will result in the price structure being more sensitive to demand and supply.

"2. We are rapidly approaching the reasonable limits of supply of cotton textiles, since most of the spindles now active are operating to full capacity. While there are several million spindles in place that are not active today, there will have to be a big improvement in the margin or spread between cost of cotton and selling price of goods before these in efficient, not to say obsolete, spindles are started up. It is more likely that most of them will, within the next few years, go on the junk pile, where they belong. The day of the operation of worn-out and obsolete machinery is past.

"The sales of goods have been tremendously heavy for the past two months and are continuing at a heavy rate for each week. Goods for spot and nearby shipment are already becoming scarce, as is indicated by the premiums being paid for spot shipment of many constructions.

"3. We are facing an ever-broadening market. Our country is starved for textiles and it was only necessary that we have a return of confidence and such an improvement in business conditions as would restore the morale of the people, in order for tremendous buying power to be released.

"Babson reported about the middle of September that business in this country had crossed the normal line on his chart, and that this was the fourth time this had happened since he began to study business curves thirty-five years ago, and that we were now back again to the average of 1925, 1926, and 1927. This statement is borne out by the optimistic news that is pouring in from every industry and by the financial statements of the leading corporations of the country that close their fiscal years during the second half of 1936.

"Electrical output is heavy and on the increase.

"The rate of production in the steel industry exceeds anything we have known for many years. They are blowing in additional furnaces and the U. S. Steel Corporation is preparing to spend many millions in a program of improvement and modernization.

"Employment is growing by leaps and bounds and it will soon be difficult to secure trained workers in any line. A dispatch from Washington, under date of October

(Continued on Page 24)

Mr. Slow Speed E Model Loom

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Inactivity during
the Depression

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the
Draper
Loom Clinic

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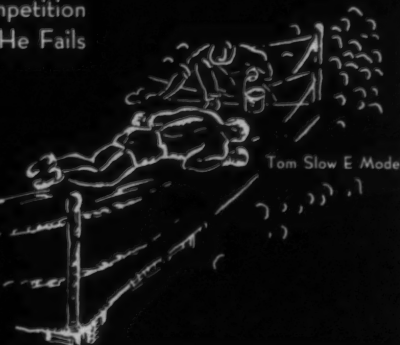
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Did a Good Job
He Comes Out
Looking Fit

Jack Fast X Model



Referee
Hi Profits

But in the Arena of
Modern Competition
He Fails



Tom Slow E Model

He Didn't Have the Speed
Nor the Punch

of the Youthful Mr. X Model

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Are You Backing The Aged and Passe E Model?
or
The Vigorous and Speedy X Model?

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Published Every Thursday By

CLARK PUBLISHING COMPANY

Offices: 118 West Fourth Street, Charlotte, N. C.

Eastern Office: 434 New Industrial Trust Bldg., Providence, R. I.

David Clark	Managing Editor
D. H. Hill, Jr.	Associate Editor
Junius M. Smith	Business Manager

SUBSCRIPTION

One year payable in advance	\$2.00
Other Countries in Postal Union	4.00
Single Copies	.10

Contributions on subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution, are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

Heavy Ginnings

THE willingness of farmers to accept present prices has caused a rush of cotton to the gins and the Census Bureau reports that 8,567,676 bales were ginned to October 18th.

The following is a comparison of the crop as estimated on October 8th with the amount ginned to October 18th and the remainder to be ginned if the estimate is correct:

	(000s omitted)		To be Ginned
	Oct 8 Estimate	Ginned to Oct. 18	
North Carolina	576	214	352
South Carolina	763	411	352
Georgia	1,068	807	257
Florida	30	25	5
Missouri	240	209	31
Tennessee	401	275	126
Alabama	1,120	950	170
Mississippi	1,750	1,540	210
Louisiana	711	669	52
Texas	2,915	2,083	832
Oklahoma	239	191	148
Arkansas	1,070	922	148
New Mexico	100	42	58
Arizona	160	57	103
California	423	149	274
All others	12	8	4
Totals	11,609	8,568	3,041

It should be remembered that the estimate is in 500-pound (478 pounds of lint) bales whereas the ginning figures are for running bales. We can not see anything in these figures to indicate

that the crop estimate of October 8th was too high.

We can not believe that on October 18th, 28 per cent of Texas cotton remained unginned. There has been a rush to gin cotton in Texas and with an exceptionally small crop the supply of pickers has been ample.

Having been over a considerable portion of North Carolina and covered South Carolina to some extent, we can not admit that 61 per cent of the North Carolina crop and 46 per cent of the South Carolina crop remained unginned.

The amount yet to be ginned in Louisiana looks small, but two weeks ago the weekly report of the Government commented upon the fact that ginning was practically complete in that State.

No significance can be placed upon the amount to be ginned in California, as due to the intense heat in the Imperial Valley picking proceeds very slowly and they usually wait for somewhat cooler weather.

The crop estimates for the various States may be correct but the ginning figures seem to indicate that the estimate for North Carolina, South Carolina and Texas were too high but that they may be slightly low for Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Arkansas.

We can not see any reason to believe that the underestimates are greater than the overestimates or that the 11,609,000 bales estimate of October 8th will be materially raised.

What Are Cotton Futures?

EVERY DAY figures are put on several hundred blackboards and men sit around and watch their posting while others inquire by telephone and still others watch afternoon newspapers for them.

The figures are called *cotton futures* and somewhere we have heard that they represent the prices at which cotton can be bought for delivery in the month specified.

On adjacent blackboards other figures are posted and we know from inquiry that they represent prices at which the stocks specified can be purchased. We know that if the figures on General Motors are 70¾ or on General Electric reads 47¼ we can give an order and get a specified number of shares of either stock at the price quoted. When we order 100 shares of General Motors we will not be delivered a conglomerated lot of 100 shares of sundry stocks, some of which will be priced at more than they are worth.

An uninformed or uninitiated person might think he could step over to the first blackboard

mentioned and do the same thing; that is, could buy 100 bales of December cotton at the quoted price of 11.60 and that in due time 100 bales of cotton would be delivered to him. If he had learned that cotton farmers in every section of the South were demanding and receiving 13 cents for their cotton, for prompt delivery, he might think that he could make a profit by buying cotton for delivery in December at 11.60 and the blackboard said that the price quoted was for cotton and for delivery in December, or in other words, for *cotton futures*.

But, let the uninformed gentleman buy his 100 bales of December cotton and wait for December to arrive and his will be a rude awakening.

If he had bought 100 shares of General motors he would have received 100 shares of General Motors, but if he buys 100 bales of December cotton he will find that he bought basis middling and that it can be delivered to him at some distant point and he will also find that the alleged cotton will look like "what the cat dragged in."

Cotton futures are something entirely different from cotton and for the present, at least, they bear very little relation to actual cotton or its sale.

On August 8th December cotton futures were about 12.05 and August 13th, which was several days after the Government estimate of 12,481,000 bales, they closed at 12.01.

By September 8th they had gradually declined to about 11.50, but after the Government estimate of 11,121,000 that day, closed at 12.15.

The December futures closed on September 25th at 11.78 and were 11.85 prior to the October 8th estimate of 11,609,000.

Although the report indicated an increased yield, prices advanced and on October 16th December futures closed at 12.00, gradually declining, however, until on October 27th they sold at 11.53.

All this time farmers had been rushing cotton to the gins and selling same at 13 cents or above for immediate delivery and mills have been paying 13½ to 14 cents for middling 15/16 cotton.

While this has been going on the chalk marks called "*cotton futures*" have been shifting back and forth with apparently no basis for the shifts.

Again we ask the question, "What are *cotton futures*" and why?

A Painful Silence

MOST of the publishers and editors of the larger North Carolina newspapers are graduates or former students of the University of North Carolina and the sports editor are, of course, subject to the orders of the publishers.

The word was evidently sent out, that there should be no discussion of the playing of the University of North Carolina football team against a negro and not a word has been said, as far as we have seen, in any editorial or sports column. Possibly the nearness of a session of the Legislature and the effect upon appropriations was mentioned.

Those who on yesterday were ardent advocates of freedom of the press and freedom of speech have stood in painful silence, probably, realizing that to discuss the first instance of Southern boys playing football against negroes and to attempt to justify same would broadcast the information to the people of North Carolina, most of whom are still ignorant of the incident.

Possibly the negro editor of the *Pittsburg Courier*, a negro publication, realizes the situation, for after asserting editorially that there was a new group in the South which leans towards social equality for negroes, he asserts:

"Education will multiply the new type but a little patience and a few more Chapel Hills will do the job."

This was written before the authorities at Chapel Hill had notified New York University that they had no objection to a negro playing against their football team, but the negro editor of the *Pittsburg Courier* evidently knew that where the teaching of communism had been allowed, the groundwork for social equality with negroes had been laid.

Great universities are located at Charlottesville, Va., Columbia, S. C., Athens, Ga., Tuscaloosa, Ala., and Knoxville, Tenn., but they adhere to Southern traditions, and the negro editor prayed only for "a few more Chapel Hills" and what he knew, we know.

A silence pervades the press of North Carolina and to many it is, undoubtedly, a painful silence.

A Postscript

AFTER the above editorial was written and just as we were ready for the press, a story came which ties in very closely with the statements which we had made.

After the negro Jas. W. Ford, communist candidate for Vice-President, had delivered a radio address, Monday night, at Durham, N. C., he was honored with a dinner at a negro hotel.

Among the few white men attending the dinner was Prof. E. E. Ericson, of the University of North Carolina.

Eating dinner with negroes in a negro hotel is even worse than playing football against boys of that race.

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Mill News Items

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—All of the spinning, approximately 37,000, spindles in the Highland Park Manufacturing Company No. 3, has been replaced with new long-draft Saco-Lowell spinning frames.

GREENSBORO, N. C.—The Carolina Webbing Company, which began operations here less than a month ago, is to increase the capacity of the plant. Warren H. Cook is general superintendent.

FAIRFAX, ALA.—An addition to the Fairfax Mill is now under construction, working having begun the first of the week. The building will be used as a display and sales room.

KINGS MOUNTAIN, N. C.—At a meeting of stockholders of the Dilling Cotton Mill it was decided to offer the mill for sale at public auction November 23rd. The mill has been idle since the first of the year.

TUCAPAU, S. C.—Richard Carr, general superintendent of the Startex Mills, has announced that the mill will starting running Monday, November 2nd.

The plant is being completely modernized, as recently detailed in these columns.

KINGSPORT, TENN.—Tennessee Eastman Corporation is continuing its building expansion program. Ground has been broken for another new building, to be called the Employees' Building. It will be three stories high and will contain a cafeteria, basketball court, gymnasium, reading room, Camera Club room, and a large room for group meetings. Outside there will be space for volley ball, croquet, horseshoe pitching and other recreation.

CORDELE, GA.—Announcement is definitely given that a hosiery plant capitalized at half a million dollars or more would locate here as soon as buildings could be erected.

The Cordele City Commission has approved application for building the first unit of the plant. The site of the plant was purchased several weeks ago.

It is proposed first to erect one unit which will employ from 80 to 100 skilled workers. This unit will be approximately 80x100 feet. Later a second unit the same size will be constructed and after these two units are put into operation a third as large as both the first two will be erected. Another unit completing the building program will be the same size as the third building.

The Cordele Development Company is a local corporation recently formed for the purpose of securing the location for the new industry.

NEWTON, N. C.—Sale of the old Catawba Cotton Mill of J. W. Abernathy by the First Security Trust Company, administrator of the estate of the late John P.

Mill News Items

Yount, has been confirmed by Judge Wilson Warlick, resident judge. The sale price was not disclosed.

Plans are under way for reopening the plant, which has been idle for five years, after new machinery has been installed, according to unconfirmed but reliable reports. The dye plant has been used for several years by the Clyde Fabrics Company.

The property was owned jointly by the late E. P. Schrum and the late Mr. Yount and, at one time, was one of the largest cotton mills in this section. The building and machinery was valued at \$350,000 in 1928. Between 15 and 20 mill houses and other real estate was involved in the deal. Possession of the mill came through purchase of 219 shares.

ALBANY, GA.—Arrangements have been completed with New York manufacturers to place in Albany a large full-fashioned hosiery mill, the building and equipment of which will represent an investment of \$550,000, it was reported by W. B. Haley, president of the Albany Chamber of Commerce, and C. Q. Wright, chairman of the industrial committee of that organization.

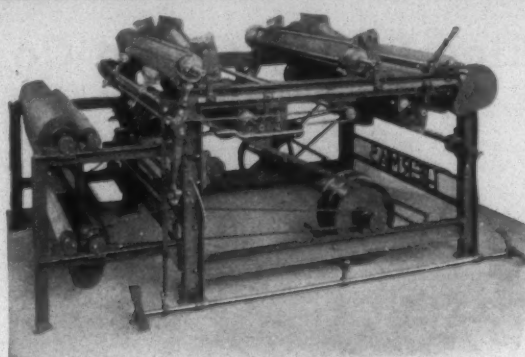
Chamber of Commerce officials reported that committees are far enough on their way in solicitation of pledges to guarantee the success of this project.

The new plant will employ from 200 to 250 operators. Under the terms of the agreement which has been reached, as soon as the first unit, which it is hoped will be put into operation in 90 days, attains its maximum capacity, a second unit of like size will be added. The annual payroll of the completed plant, with an investment of more than a million dollars, will amount to \$500,000.

The plant will be operated by the Albany Manufacturing Company, Inc., which will be a subsidiary corporation of one of the largest hosiery manufacturing organizations in America, it was announced.

LOWELL, N. C.—Three orders signed by Judge E. Yates Webb in U. S. District Court for the Western District of North Carolina, approving petitions of the 77-B trustees for National Weaving Company, of Lowell, N. C., who are A. C. Lineberger, Jr., and H. M. Wade, have been filed at Charlotte.

Messrs. Lineberger and Wade reported to the court that prior to their appointment, the National Weaving Company and American Enka Corporation had a dispute over some defective yarns which the National Weaving Company claimed cost the corporation \$40,209. It is averred that the American Enka Corporation admitted that a small part of the yarns in controversy were defective and agreed to reimburse National Weaving Company for the loss, but refused to recognize any liability in connection with other grade yarns. At the time the 77-B trustees were appointed the National Weaving Company was indebted to American Enka Corporation for \$17,694, and "your trustees have been able to obtain an agreement from American Enka Corporation to cancel its claim of \$17,694 against National Weaving Company in settle-



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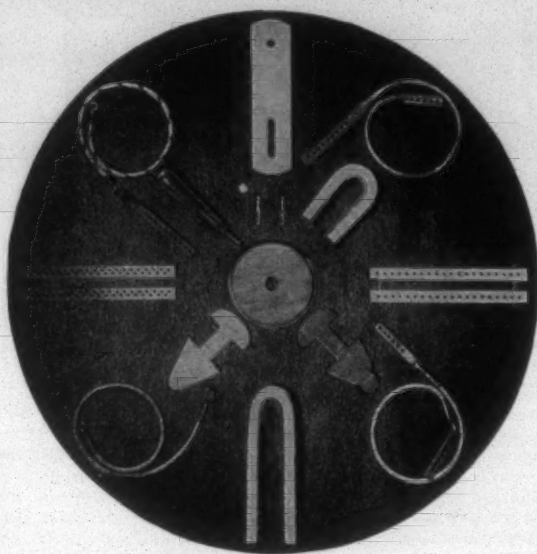
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Mill News Items

ment of the controversial claim of \$40,209 of National Weaving Company against it, and your trustees recommend settlement on this basis."

The court granted the petition.

Messrs. Lineberger and Wade, as 77-B trustees for National Weaving Company, entered into a two-year contract with Peter Lehne as salesman, beginning August 15, 1935, at a salary of \$12,000 a year, and that his services were dispensed with August 15, 1936, and under his contract he would receive \$11,500. They reported that Mr. Lehne had agreed to accept \$6,000 in settlement and the court confirmed the agreement in an order signed by Judge Webb and filed in Charlotte.

The third order signed by Judge Webb in the 77-B reorganization proceedings of National Weaving Company was one granting the petition of the trustees, A. C. Lineberger, Jr., and H. M. Wade to have their salaries as trustees reduced from \$1,000 to \$500 per month. The petitioners explained that the heavy part of the work in handling the affairs of National Weaving Company had been completed and that they were now busy preparing the plan of reorganization to be presented November 16th.

HUNTSVILLE, ALA.—The Fletcher Cotton Mill, which has been idle several months, is being made ready for operation as soon as all machinery is in condition. About 200 employees are being notified to be ready to work about November 2nd, it became known here.

The mill will operate day and night shifts. In the past the mill manufactured yarns.

ENKA, N. C.—Preparation of the ground for laying the foundation of the addition to the textile buildings has begun at the plant of the American Enka Corporation.

The contract for the foundation has been awarded to Porter & Shackelford, of Greenville, S. C.; that for structural steel to Ingalls Iron Works Company, of Birmingham, Ala.; and that for pile driving to the McCarthy Concrete Pile Company, of New York. The general building contract is yet to be let.

Concrete poles on the south side of the building supporting electric lights are being removed for erection of the building, which will add 100,000 square feet to the textile buildings at the plant.

The new building will be of brick, with a "saw tooth" roof, in conformity with other structures on the grounds.

Officials of the corporation have declined to reveal the estimated cost of the addition.

Recently A. J. L. Moritz, vice-president, in announcing the addition, said that "this has become necessary by the increasing demand for yarn on cones and other similar package forms. The chemical and spinning buildings will not be extended.

"Also, contracts are being placed for an additional steam boiler of approximately turbine generator of approximately 3,000 kilowatts."

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Considerable progress has been made on the gymnasium being erected just outside and east of the main gate by the corporation. It will be leased to the Enka Athletic Association, to be used for various sports, principally basketball, and for community gatherings.

The steel on the gymnasium has been fabricated and the brick walls are more than half completed. Officials of the corporation also have declined to reveal the approximate cost of this building.

Columbus Mfg. Co. Net Profit \$57,663

Columbus Manufacturing Company, Columbus, Ga., manufacturers of cotton sheetings, reports for the fiscal year ended August 31, 1936, net income of \$57,663 after charges, equal to \$4.12 per share on 14,000 shares of \$100 par value capital shares. Comparative figures are unavailable.

Balance sheet as at August 31, 1936, shows current assets of \$724,972 against current liabilities of \$363,956, or net working capital of \$361,016. On August 31, 1935, the excess of current assets over current liabilities was \$335,220.

Cotton Consumption Increases

Washington.—Increased domestic consumption and increased exports of raw cotton during September as compared with the same month last year are noted in figures made available by the Department of Commerce.

Counting round as half bales, except foreign, which is in 500-pound bales, cotton consumed during September totaled 629,727 bales compared with 450,647 bales the same month last year. Consumption for the two months ending September 30th totaled 1,204,016 bales compared with 858,972 bales in the corresponding period of 1935.

Cotton on hand September 30th in consuming establishments amounted to 848,734 bales compared with 723,427 bales the same period a year ago, and in public storage and at compresses for the two periods there was a total of 6,805,999 bales and 7,142,778 bales, respectively.

Of total consumption in September 527,158 bales were used in the cotton growing States, 83,487 bales in the New England States and 19,082 bales in all other States.

Exports in September amounted to 570,000 bales, valued at \$37,825,000 compared with 182,000 bales valued at \$12,027,000 in August and 487,000 bales, valued at \$31,390,000 in September, 1935, according to an analysis of the export figures by the Textile Division, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Exports for the two months, August and September, totaled 752,000 bales, valued at \$49,852,000, compared with 728,000 bales, valued at \$47,063,000, for August and September, 1935, an increase of 24,000 bales, or 3.3 per cent, in quantity and \$2,249,000, or 4.7 per cent, in value. As compared with the two months of 1935 larger figures were recorded for the United Kingdom, France, Germany, Canada, Sweden, Belgium and Netherlands while shipments to Japan, Italy, Poland and Spain were smaller. No cotton was exported to Spain in September and in August only 279 bales were shipped, it was stated.



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Calender Roll Grinders. ¶ Shear Grinders.

Anderson Cites Reasons Why Textile Prices Should Advance

(Continued from Page 16)

8th, said that the Federation of Labor reported that day that 2,216,000 persons had been re-employed between January and August of this year. The National Chamber of Commerce reported, under date of October 2nd, that private employment had increased so that at least 7,000,000 people had been put back to work since the low point of the depression.

"Retail sales all over the nation are making an enviable record of improvement, the department store sales for September being 14% over a year ago and the sales for the first nine months of this year being 11% over the corresponding period a year ago. It is therefore logical to conclude that the heavy purchases that are being made in primary markets are going rapidly into consumption.

"For the week of October 9th carloadings of revenue freight showed an increase of 1½% over the preceding week and an increase of 16% over the corresponding week of last year, and 29½% increase over the corresponding week two years ago. As a result, the earnings of railroads continue on the upward trend.

"On September 12th the Department of Agriculture reported that the gross income to farm operators during 1935 was 8 billion 508 million dollars, the greatest in six years. It is interesting to note their statement that while the farm income for last year was below that of 1929, still it afforded a greater purchasing power for the farmers than in 1929 by 2%. The Department issued a prediction on October 10th to the effect that the cash income from farm products sold this year would be 800 million dollars more than last year.

"The improvements in business indicated by all of the above make certain an increase in spending.

"The railroads report that their spendings for the first eight months of this year constitute a six-year buying record, and the probability is that if business continues to improve, these railroads have hardly made a start in the expenditures necessary for them to make in order to put their properties in first-class condition. Indeed, it is estimated that the railroads of the country need to spend more than 5 billion dollars in order to get their properties in shape, and that it will require three years' time to do the work.

"The figures as to the amount of spending that must be done in order for America to rebuild her decayed premises are startling. It is stated that it will take more than 25 billion dollars to rehabilitate our industrial machinery and equipment. Buildings are dilapidated to the extent of more than 21 billion dollars. Farm equipment is down to more than a billion below normal. All of this means a great impetus in the heavy goods industries, which have to date been lagging.

"The use of cotton and its manufactures in this country follows the trend of business activity. The workman with his family and the farmer with his family are the first line customers of the textile mill. The industrial consumer of textiles is the other large customer. With the increase in the income of the industrial worker in this country, because of the increase in employment and a stabilization of the weekly pay envelope, and with the

great increase in the income of the farmer, the backbone of the market for textiles is greatly stiffened. As industrial consumption of textiles now begins to assume proportions, it looks as though the benign circle has been completed for the textile industry, so that the spiral upward has begun, with the future rosy with promise.

"Lest you accuse me of trying to see how much optimism I can crowd into one letter, I hasten to tell you my reasons for calling these matters to your attention.

"First, I am anxious for all of our customers to shape their plans to participate in what I think is going to be the biggest textile business we have had in this country since the post-war boom. In many cases this will necessitate an expansion of facilities, and in nearly all cases will mean an increase in commitments and in stocks of merchandise. With the quickening of business, the merchant who is able to make prompt shipments from stock will have a big advantage.

"Secondly, I want you to be prepared for increasingly higher prices on all staple textiles. As this means that you will probably pay more for the next lot of goods you buy than you did for the last lot, I urge that you begin to figure your costs on a replacement basis and not on what you may have paid for your stock of merchandise.

"Save for the danger of a European conflict, conditions the world over are much improved and the recent move towards some stabilization of currencies will be a further constructive influence on world business. While it is too early to think of any great impetus in our exports of finished merchandise, it is important that we take into account the influence on American business that will come from the increase in consumption of many raw materials we furnish to other nations.

"As I see it, the Presidential election in November will have less effect on business than is usually the case in election years. No matter who is elected President, business is going to continue to improve. This country is bigger than any candidate, is bigger than any political party, and is bigger than any school of political philosophy. If, in the recent years, some of us may have felt that our capitalistic economy was in danger, I am now convinced that the hysteria has subsided. As a people, we are gradually coming back to our ancient moorings, determined to repair the defects in our American system—not destroy it.

"While our sales are very heavy each week, with orders coming from every section of the country and on every class of goods we manufacture, our production is large and we have plenty of goods for sale."

Master Mechanics Meet in Spartanburg

(Continued from Page 11)

Mr. Watts: Speaking of free oxygen in return lines, I think one of the worst conditions in the return lines is due to the fact that that is a condensate or distilled water. When you have removed solids, it is a very soft water and is acid in composition nine times out of ten. Sodium sulphite is good. If there is chrome in the metal, for instance, the oxygen will spend itself on the chrome and not on the metal. There are quite a few ways in which you can treat the trouble in each plant individually.

FOR MILL WALLS SHERWIN-WILLIAMS



SAVE-LITE

THE PLANT CONDITIONING PAINT

CARECO ONE-PIECE FURNACE LINING

A PLASTIC LINING USED
IN PLACE OF FIRE BRICK

ADAPTABLE TO ALL TYPES
OF BOILER FURNACES



Boiler furnaces lined with CARECO last 2 to 4 times longer than those lined with fire brick. Write for quotation—use CARECO to repair or line the furnaces.

CAROLINA REFRACTORIES COMPANY
HARTSVILLE, S. C.



BALING PRESS

Motor Drive, Silent Chain, Center of Screw.
Push Button Control—Reversing Switch with limit stops up and down.
Self contained. Set anywhere you can run a wire.
Our Catalogue sent on request will tell you more about them.

Dunning & Boschert Press Co., Inc.
328 West Water St. SYRACUSE, N. Y.

WANTED—Loom fixers for colored work on heavy C. & K. 4 x 1 box looms; also 16 to 20 harness dobby Stafford looms. M. F., care Textile Bulletin.

Spindle Activity Above 1935

Washington.—The Bureau of the Census makes known that, according to preliminary figures, 27,962,666 cotton spinning spindles were in place in the United States on September 30, 1936, of which 23,514,270 were operated at some time during the month, compared with 23,433,658 for August and 22,681,776 for September, 1935.

The hours of employment and of productive machinery are affected generally by organized short time. However, in order that the statistics may be comparable with those for earlier months and years, the same method of computing the percentage of activity has been used. Computed on this basis the cotton spindles in the United States were operated during September, 1936, at 125.8 per cent capacity. This percentage compares with 115.8 for August, and 93.8 for September, 1935.

The average number of active spindle hours per spindle in place for the month was 289.

Only Contracts Over \$10,000 To Include Walsh-Healey Clause

Philadelphia.—Instructions from Washington were received by the Quartermaster Depot to the effect that hereafter the clauses pertaining to enforcement of the Walsh-Healey Government Contracts Act are not to be included in bid invitations when it is definitely known that the contract price will be for the stated sum of \$10,000 or less.

New Mill Opens

Hickory, N. C.—The Sterling Knitting Mill, Inc., which company was recently organized, is scheduled to begin operations this week, according to an announcement here. The capital stock of the corporation is listed at \$100,000. The officers are: Donald Menzies, president; J. J. Dell, vice-president, and Sterling F. Menzies, secretary, treasurer and general manager.

Caswell Mill Case Goes To High Court

Kinston, N. C.—Appeal of the Circuit Court of Appeals was filed in Federal Court Monday by B. H.

Where a — appears opposite a name it indicates that the advertisement does not appear in this issue.

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Akron Belting Co.	—	Lindley Nurseries, Inc.	—
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.	—	Link-Belt Co.	—
American Blower Corp.	9	—M—	
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American Moistening Co.	—	Manhattan Rubber Mfg. Div. of Ray-	—
American Paper Tube Co.	—	bestos Manhattan, Inc., The	—
Armstrong Cork Products Co.	—	Marshall & Williams Mfg. Co.	—
Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc.	—	Mayview Manor	—
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—F—		Sterling Ring Traveler Co.	—
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Gilmer Co., L. H.	—	U. S. Bobbin & Shuttle Co.	—
Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.	—	U. S. Gutta Percha Paint Co.	—
Grassell Chemical Co., The	—	U. S. Ring Traveler Co.	—
Graton & Knight Co.	—	Universal Winding Co.	—
Greenville Belting Co.	27	—V—	
Gulf Refining Co.	—	Vanderbilt Hotel	—
—H—		Veeder-Root, Inc.	—
H & B American Machine Co.	—	Victor Ring Traveler Co.	—
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—J—		Whitin Machine Works	Back Cover
Jackson Lumber Co.	—	Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co.	35
Jacobs, E. H. Mfg. Co., Inc.	—	Williams, I. B. & Sons	—
Johnson, Chas. B.	—	Windle & Co., J. H.	—
—K—		Wolf, Jacques & Co.	—
Keever Starch Co.	12	Wytheville Woolen Mills	—

Griffin, of Raleigh, and I. B. Tucker, of Whiteville, trustees for the Caswell Mills, Inc., closed yarn mills of Kinston, who were allowed exceptions to the recent order of Judge I. M. Meekins confirming and approving the report of Special Master William B. Duncan, of Raleigh, in declaring valid the Series A and Series B first-

mortgage bonds of the mill company.

The trustees object to the judicial ruling by which these bonds are considered as preferred claims, and will take their argument to the Circuit Court. For almost two years the company has been seeking reorganization under Section 77-B of the Bankruptcy Act.

Classified Department

FOR SALE

76 Model E-28" Draper Looms—Roper Let Off, \$20.00 Each.
 3 Model E-40" Draper Looms—Roper Let Off, \$30.00 Each.
 1 Curtis & Marble 40" Brusher—\$100.00.
 - Railway Sewing Machine, Curtis & Marble, \$50.00.
 1 Set of 22 Drying Cans—Lowell—Cast iron, 24" x 9", \$100.00.
 5,000 Draper No. 2 Spindles, Brand Drive, complete with bolster and base, 5c each.
 1,500 Draper No. 7 Spindles, Band Drive, complete with bolster and base, 15c each.
 7,000—1 1/4" No. 2 Flange rings with holders, 3c each.
 Terms, Cash at Mill.
 Arnall Mfg. Co., Elberton, Ga.

Salesman Wanted

Old established manufacturer of textile oils and chemicals wants a salesman for the Southern territory. An excellent opportunity is open to the right man. Only those with selling experience in Southern States and knowledge of practical application of products need apply. Address "Salesman," care Textile Bulletin.

WANTED—By man who desires to locate in the South, position as cotton mill manager or superintendent. Fully capable of taking full charge. Have 35 years experience in all cotton textile lines. At present, and for the past 10 years, engaged as superintendent of a large and successful cotton mill in the North, making sheetings, prints, and fine and coarse yarns. Also 4 years previous experience in South. "J. W. R.," care Textile Bulletin.

WANTED—Position as cotton mill manager or superintendent. Fully capable of taking full charge. Have had 30 years experience on all kinds of plain and fancy goods, also napped goods. Can furnish best of references. A. B. C., care Textile Bulletin.

HELP WANTED—We have opening for several sheet metal erection workers. Scale pay, open shop. If not skilled workman, and reliable, don't apply. Textile Shop, Spartanburg, S. C.

G. A. WHITE & CO., Sou. Rep.
 International Moistening Co.
 Jackson Moistening Co.
 Foxboro Humidity Controls
 Pumps, Compressor, Used
 Humidifiers
 Box 533 Charlotte, N. C.

Paul B. Eaton

PATENT LAWYER

1408 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.
 514 Munsey Bldg., Washington, D. C.
 Former Member Examining Corps
 U. S. Patent Office

Painesville Rayon Plant To House New Industrial Process

Cleveland.—The Industrial Rayon Corporation has spent \$1,500,000 during the past four years in developing its new "continuous" process for the manufacture of viscose rayon, it is said by company executives. The new process and the intricate, high-precision machinery will be put into its first commercial production in the new \$7,500,000 plant to be erected on the 407-acre tract the firm purchased recently near Painesville, O., on Lake Erie.

Under the direction of Hayden B. Kline, vice-president in charge of plant operations, the development of this process and machinery was begun with two assistants and finally occupied the time of a staff of 40 men. The first experimental machine is now set up in the industrial plant in Cleveland. This is the machinery which is to be manufactured by the recently organized subsidiary of In-

dustrial, the Rayon Machinery Corporation, with Hiram S. Rivitz as president and George P. Torrence, formerly president of the Link-Belt Company, Chicago, as vice-president and general manager.

While the improved process affects a remarkable saving in the time it takes to make rayon, its main contribution is said to be a great improvement in the quality of the product. The new machine is said to reduce the time required from the viscose solution to the finished yarn, ready shipment, from 85 minutes under the present methods to four and one-half minutes under the new "continuous" method.

Patents covering this new process and machinery have been applied for in 28 countries. The installation of this new machinery in the Painesville plant will attract world-wide attention because of its radical departure from present systems and it is the intention of Industrial to make the plant something of a show place. Inquiries about the new machinery and



2218 (DAY)-TELEPHONE-(NIGHT)3916

requests for permission to inspect it have been received from many parts of the world, according to Mr. Kline.

The new plant, as noted, is scheduled to be completed about January 1, 1938, and will have a productive capacity of about 12,500,000 pounds a year. The opening of this unit will find Industrial making a much stronger bid for the weaving trade than ever before, for its production is intended for those users. The Covington plant, with an output of 11 million pounds, serves mostly the knitting trade. In Cleveland, where the capacity is 7 million pounds, much of the production consists of tubular knit fabric.

Avondale Mills At Production Peak

Sylacauga, Ala.—Avondale Mills is now operating at its full 80-machine hours for the first time since 1933, Donald Comer, president and treasurer, told stockholders at the annual meeting at the Mignon Mills here. He said the mills had maintained the 40-hour week and the wage scale originally adopted under the NRA.

Mr. Comer, who is president of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, said prices of cotton goods "are sufficiently attractive, and they are still going to make a strong bid for the consumer's dollar."

All company officers were re-elected and Mervyn H. Sterne of Birmingham and B. B. Comer, II, of Sylacauga, were added to the directorate.

SELLING AGENTS for SOUTHERN COTTON GOODS

Deering, Milliken & Co.

Incorporated

79-83 Leonard St.

New York

99 Chauncey St., Boston

223 Jackson Blvd., Chicago

CURRAN & BARRY

320 Broadway

New York, N. Y.

Domestic

Export

MERCHANDISING

Joshua L. Bailly & Co.

10-12 Thomas St.

New York

Equipment For Sale

?

Chances are you'll find a buyer through a

Textile Bulletin

WANT AD

Cotton Goods Markets

New York.—Cotton goods markets continued active last week, with further good sales and prices of gray goods moved up more sharply than at any time since the current activity developed. Resistance of higher prices was noted among a good many buyers, some of whom express the thought that they are afraid prices are getting beyond a point where they can be sustained in the consumer markets. At the same time buyers continued to cover because of their belief that prices are going to reach higher levels.

Along with the talk of higher prices the possibility of higher production costs is being discussed. It is pointed out that wages are likely to advance, that the cost of social security provisions will increase costs and that cotton may go higher.

The 39-inch 4-yard 80-squares were sold at $9\frac{1}{2}c$ for spot delivery in several small lots, and $9\frac{1}{4}c$ was reported paid on various deliveries through January, February and March were at $9c$ and even money could not be shaded.

Wide sheetings came in for further belated price firmness in nearly all selling house quarters. The usual best on 57-inch 4.10-yard was $9\frac{1}{2}c$ and $9\frac{5}{8}c$, a rise from $9\frac{1}{4}c$. No difficulty as yet existed in getting 60-inch 3.30-yard at $9c$, though there was less chance of going as low as $8\frac{3}{4}c$. The advancing movement on 63-inch 2.20-yard accounted for $15\frac{3}{4}c$, being fairly general, while a question existed whether $15\frac{1}{2}c$ could yet be done.

The sales of combed yarn gray cloths last week ran to large quantities and prices advances were very rapid. Some constructions were reaching higher levels than had been paid for years, and there was a good deal of evidence that there would be further advances of broad proportions.

Business in rayon fabrics, covering a wide range of constructions, continued to be very active.

Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s	45 $\frac{5}{8}$
Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s	43 $\frac{3}{4}$
Gray goods, 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ -in., 64x60s	7 $\frac{1}{8}$
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Gray goods, 39-in., 68x72s	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tickings, 8-ounce	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
Denims	14
Brown sheetings, standard	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Brown sheetings, 4-yard, 56x60s	8
Brown sheetings, 3-yard	9
Dress gingham	16
Staple gingham	9

J. P. STEVENS & CO. Inc.

Selling Agents

40-46 Leonard St., New York

Cotton Yarn Markets

Philadelphia, Pa.—Business in cotton yarns continued on a very good basis last week. Sales are not running to the volume done last month, but have been very good so that many spinners report that they have sold up as far as they want to at this time. Prices continued strong and altogether the market outlook is for continued strength.

In knitting yarns, prices have not kept pace with gains recently made by weaving yarns. There are indications, however, that prices on knitting yarns are soon going higher, due to the steady business and the well sold position of the mills. Some of the mills are now in a better position as regards unfilled orders than they have known in 15 years.

Prices did not change last week, but, if anything, are harder in that low priced mills are getting sold ahead and coming up to the going level. Carded weaving in ply is strong, but carded knitting is not quite so subject to price-cutting as a month back. Combed yarns are steady and peak deliveries continue. New business last week was about equal to production with some larged combed mills. Manufacturers are displaying more interest now in early 1937 deliveries than they have been and many feel no year-end dullness to speak of will be witnessed.

Spinning margins are good now, better than they have been for years, and in some sections of the market, although not yet very noticeable in carded knitting, spinning plants that have been out of operation for years are being restarted to take advantage of the present boom.

Combed yarns have been less active this week than last but spinners of these counts are solidly booked for about four months. They are making the largest shipments weekly in their history, in many cases, and see enough orders in hand to keep this up for 1936 at least. Manufacturers are taking in these yarns faster than the contracts specified.

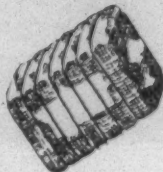
Prices quoted are as of October 24th.

Southern Single Skeins		30s	34
8s	25	40s	40
10s	25		
12s	25 1/2		
14s	26		
20s	27 1/2		
26s	30		
30s	32 1/2		
36s	37 1/2		
40s	39		
Southern Single Warps		Duck Yarns, 3, 4 and 5-Ply	
10s	25	8s	25 1/2
12s	25 1/2	10s	26
14s	26	12s	26 1/2
16s	26 1/2	14s	28
20s	27 1/2	16s	28
26s	30	20s	30
30s	32 1/2 - 33		
40s	39		
Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps		Carpet Yarns	
8s	26	Tinged carpets, 8s, 3	
10s	26 1/2	and 4-ply 23 - 24	
12s	27	Colored stripe, 8s, 3	
16s	28	and 4-ply 27 1/2	
20s	29 1/2	White carpets, 8s, 3	
24s	31 - 31 1/2	and 4-ply 25 - 25 1/2	
26s	33		
30s	34		
36s	38		
40s	40		
Southern Two-Ply Skeins		Part Waste Insulating Yarns	
8s	25 1/2	8s, 1-ply	22
10s	26	8s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	23 - 24
12s	26 1/2	10s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	24 1/2
14s	27	12s, 2-ply	25
16s	28	16s, 2-ply	27 1/2
20s	29 1/2	30s, 2-ply	33
24s	31		
26s	32 1/2		
30s	34		
36s	38		
40s	40		
Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps		Southern Frame Cones	
8s	26	8s	24
10s	26 1/2	10s	24 1/2
12s	27	12s	25
14s	27 1/2	14s	25 1/2
16s	28	16s	26
20s	29 1/2	18s	26 1/2
24s	31	20s	27
26s	32 1/2	22s	28
30s	34	24s	29
36s	38	26s	30
40s	40	28s	31
		30s	32
		40s	38

*Contract.

CRESPI, BAKER & CO.

Cotton Merchants



L. D. PHONE 997

Charlotte, N. C.

Eastern and Western Growth Cotton

GARLAND

LOOM PICKERS *and* LOOM HARNESSES



KROMOAK

One Ply Oak and One Ply Kromatan Combination Leather Belt

Cuts Production Costs

in the Spinning and Weave Rooms

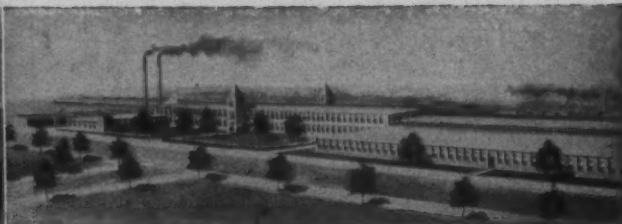
—because it hugs the pulleys, delivers the maximum in power, and wears longer than regular oak belting.

Let Us Quote You On Your Requirements

Charlotte Leather Beting Co.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Makers of a Complete Line of Leather Belting



Visiting The Mills

By Mrs. Ethel Thomas Dabbs (Aunt Becky)

MAIDEN, N. C.

CAMPBELL MFG. CO.

Maiden is a beautiful little city, located on Highway 321, between Lincolnton and Hickory. There are no loafers here. Everyone seems to be working at some task.

Campbell Mfg. Co. is a small yarn mill of 2,800 spindles, making 30-2 insulating yarns on tubes. We believe we have found the youngest and biggest man in the textile industry. Franklin B. Campbell, the president of Campbell Mfg. Co., is 23 years of age and tips the scales at 399 pounds. Mr. Campbell married in June and his weight then was 365, proving beyond a shadow of a doubt that married life is what it is cracked up to be. We took a snapshot of Mr. Campbell, and trust that the picture will turn out all right so we can show him to the rest of the industry.

Mr. A. P. Setzer, formerly of Boger-Crawford Mills of Lincolnton, N. C., is vice-president and Superintendent, and Mr. Setzer, too, is no "small" man. He tips the scales at 199 pounds. We also "shot" him with Mr. Campbell. Besides Mr. Campbell and Mr. Setzer, we added one more subscriber to our list. He is Mr. Biggerstaff, the overseer spinning in this mill.

J. & J. SPINNING MILLS

Mr. D. B. Johnson, president and sole owner of this spinning mill, was "out at the store" when we called, but we found Mr. Johnson and had a nice long chat with him, and got his renewal. Mr. Johnson is one of our oldest subscribers and naturally he wouldn't be without his Textile Bulletin.

B. C. T.

CLINTON, S. C.

CLINTON FRIENDSHIP ASSOCIATION.

It is always a delight to get hold of something new to write about, and "Clinton Friendship Association" is one of the most interesting things this pen-pusher has heard about in some time.

Roy Holtzclaw, superintendent of the Methodist Sunday School, is president of the above-mentioned organization, and kindly granted me an interview. He is also second hand in spinning.

Membership in the association is drawn from the employees of the mills.

The dues are only ten cents per week, and every cent is spent in the community where and as needed for sickness, drug bills, operations, for widows and orphans, for burial expenses, flowers for funerals and other good missionary work. Neither the president, secretary or treasurer get one cent of salary. Every penny is strictly accounted for, and during the two and a half years this organization has functioned, \$4,500 have been used for community benefit.

Recently an operative lost his home and belongings by fire, and was immediately helped to refurnish a home in every detail. Always in every community, there seems to be some one marked for "bad luck." In one such family here, where the father was in bad health, the mother died and left six children, from 16 on down. Soon after the father broke down completely, and the same organization sent him to a hospital, where he has been for several months.

Then they began to plan for the children. The oldest, a girl, was placed in Della Howe School at McCormick, two boys were placed in Connie Maxwell Orphanage, and Miss Mollie Massey was employed to go in the home and care for the other three children—all expenses for the upkeep of the home, the lady's salary and everything, is being paid by Clinton Friendship Association, and has been for nearly five months.

There is now around \$1,200 in the treasury. Each month's collections average \$419.

J. D. Word, second hand in weaving, is vice-president; C. W. Winslow, a section man in spinning, is treasurer; Alfred Ashley, secretary, has resigned, and ere this, another has been appointed in his place.

The investigating committee has Woodrow Wilson as chairman, assisted by J. H. Hampton and J. W. Cooper, and they try to be absolutely fair and square in all they do. If there is a better organization anywhere than this or a more unselfish one, then the writer would like to know about it.

Clinton has three cotton mills—two close in town, Clinton Cotton Mills, and Lydia, more than a mile out. W. J. Bailey is president and treasurer of all three, and E. A. Hill, superintendent.

Clinton Cotton Mills have recently added 92 looms, making the number 1,792, instead of 1,700, as listed in

Clark Directory. J. F. Weir is overseer carding; M. Sanders, overseer spinning; A. H. Hughes, overseer weaving; W. R. Thomas, slasher foreman; J. D. Word and J. M. Anderson, two of the second hands in weaving, who are among our readers.

LYDIA COTTON MILLS

A new tar and gravel road has just been completed out to Lydia, and the "old girl" is primping up to beat the band. Houses are being repaired, lots of improvements being made inside the mill and everything going nicely, with the same overseers that have been here a long time.

J. H. VanHollen, carder; J. R. Cobb, spinner; S. B. Neal, weaver; C. L. Hairston, cloth room, and R. L. Hammond, master mechanic.

Last year I made a terrible mistake in a write-up of Clinton, but it was unintentional. I had it that the same overseers of Clinton Mills were in charge at Lydia. I wrote a correction later and was sure it had been published. Maybe those good people will forgive me for the blunder some day.

GREAT FALLS, S. C.

REPUBLIC COTTON MILLS AMONG THE FIRST TO INSTALL SEWERAGE—TOILETS AND BATHS IN MILL HOMES.

Years ago when the writer began to travel for Mill News, this was the only mill village to be found with modern conveniences in the homes. If memory serves me correctly, this was the very first mill in South Carolina to adopt such methods, and many funny incidents were related about the impression made on residents as well as on strangers, who were not familiar with such "hi-fo-lutin" ways.

The general idea was that this mill company was throwing away good money unnecessarily; no thought was given to the fact that the health of operatives was the main object of this very wise organization. But as the years passed, other mills, seeing the good results of modern homes, began to make more and more improvements, till now a village without sewerage is an exception, rather than the rule.

Republic Cotton Mills are noted for beautiful dress goods, and Aunt Becky is proud to own a brand new dress from there. It takes lots of clothes to travel, and I'd be in a bad fix sometimes if my good friends didn't let me advertise their pretty goods.

The mills here—three of them—are a credit to the textile industry; they are nice and clean and the operatives are fine and friendly.

At Mill No. 1 and No. 2, George M. Wright, Jr., is the genial superintendent. Among our subscribers at these two mills are W. E. Campbell, overseer No. 1; A. B. Lee, a Georgia Tech student who is working through; B. P. Howe, overseer spinning, and V. W. Brannon, overseer weaving.

At No. 2, R. L. Howe is overseer carding; his son, G. O. Howe, is the postmaster in this pretty town. C. T. Gibson, overseer the cloth room, is one of our loyal friends. These mills are on plain white goods, mostly,

and I believe entirely. The grounds about the plants are well laid out and nicely kept. The homes are very attractive and the entire business section of the town is in keeping with surroundings.

MILL NO. 3—WHERE FANCY DRESS GOODS ARE MADE

It was here that "I got mine," thanks to F. C. Harris, overseer the cloth room. And what a nice room it is, with so many pretty girls busily engaged at inspecting tables, etc. Max McKeown is the progressive second hand.

J. H. Franks, overseer weaving, used to be with Duncan Mills in Greenville, and "knows his weaving." Few men have had better training in fancy goods. Leonard Roof, and S. C. Shaver, who was formerly with Cleveland Cloth Mills at Shelby, are the second hands.

W. W. Crenshaw is overseer carding and spinning; R. E. Brasil is overseer the silk department, with S. C. Crosby, second hand; Homer Carter, tying-in; D. L. Smith, second hand in slashing; G. H. Turner, second hand in carding; J. A. Gladden, Jr., second hand in warping; J. B. Cornwell, designer.

M. D. Haney, superintendent of No. 3, has been here a long time, and is liked by all who know him. Recently some traveling men in a hotel lobby were discussing (and cussing in polite terms) various officials on whom they had called. And among those who were praised and admired for their courteous treatment, M. D. Haney was one.

ANNISTON, ALA.

ANNISTON MFG. CO.

Much has been said about this, that and the other in the Carolinas, so we will skip rope a little and journey south to this delightful place, situated between Atlanta and Birmingham, on the Bankhead Highway.

Anniston Mfg. Co. is running full blast with plenty of good help. Three shifts is necessary to felicitate movements of orders on hand, and from the looks of things, this three-shift operation will continue for some time to come.

Anniston Mfg. Co. is one of a very few mills that can boast of almost full-time operations during the "slump." At present the production of this mill is around 95 to 98 per cent, with a low record of around 4.5 per cent for "seconds."

The floors throughout the mill are almost spotless, and operatives are very careful about keeping them so. Lots of improvements are taking place at the present, including installation of a process of humidification by Bahnsen Humidifier Co., of Winston-Salem, N. C. The spinning room has already been equipped with same, and work is progressing nicely in other departments.

We were very fortunate in "snapping" a picture of the different overseers and superintendent, and just as soon as this picture is developed it will appear in the columns of The Textile Bulletin. We will give the line-up: J. W. Cox, overseer carding and spinning; James Craft, cloth room; W. E. Ervin, superintendent; T. M. Daniel, weaving; A. W. Bell, technical; E. W. Gilmer, electrician; M. W. Gilmer, master mechanic, and W. G. Craft, supply man.

B. C. T.

Southern Sources of Supply

For Equipment, Parts, Material, Service

Following are the addresses of Southern plants, warehouses, offices, and representatives of manufacturers of textile equipment and supplies who advertise regularly in TEXTILE BULLETIN. We realize that operating executives are frequently in urgent need of information service, equipment, parts and materials, and believe this guide will prove of real value to our subscribers.

ABBOTT MACHINE CO., Wilton, N. H. Sou. Agt., L. S. Ligon, Greenville, S. C.

AKRON BELTING CO., Akron, O. Sou. Branches, 209 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; 905 Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; 20 Adams Ave., Memphis, Tenn.

ALLIS-CHALMERS MFG. CO., Milwaukee, Wis. Sou. Sales Offices: Atlanta, Ga., Healey Bldg., Berrien Moore, Mgr.; Baltimore, Md., Lexington Bldg., A. T. Jacobson, Mgr.; Birmingham, Ala., Webb Crawford Bldg., John J. Greagan, Mgr.; Charlotte, N. C., Johnston Bldg., William Parker, Mgr.; Chattanooga, Tenn., Tennessee Electric Power Bldg., D. S. Kerr, Mgr.; Cincinnati, O., First National Bank Bldg., W. G. May, Mgr.; Dallas, Tex., Santa Fe Bldg., E. W. Burbank, Mgr.; Houston, Tex., Shell Bldg., K. P. Ribble, Mgr.; New Orleans, La., Canal Bank Bldg., F. W. Stevens, Mgr.; Richmond, Va., Electric Bldg., C. L. Crosby, Mgr.; St. Louis, Mo., Railway Exchange Bldg., C. L. Orth, Mgr.; San Antonio, Tex., Frost National Bank Bldg., Earl R. Hurry, Mgr.; Tampa, Fla., 415 Hampton St., H. C. Planagan, Mgr.; Tulsa, Okla., 18 North Guthrie St., D. M. McCargar, Mgr.; Washington, D. C., Southern Bldg., H. C. Hood, Mgr.

AMERICAN CYANAMID & CHEMICAL CORP., 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York City. Sou. Office and Warehouse, 301 E. 7th St., Charlotte, N. C.; Paul Haddock, Sou. Mgr.

AMERICAN ENKA CORP., 271 Church St., New York City. Sou. Rep., R. J. Mebane, Asheville, N. C.

AMERICAN MOISTENING CO., Providence, R. I. Southern plant, Charlotte, N. C.

AMERICAN PAPER TUBE CO., Woonsocket, R. I. Sou. Rep., Ernest F. Culbreath, P. O. Box 11, Charlotte, N. C.

ARMSTRONG CORK PRODUCTS CO. (Textile Division), Lancaster, Pa. Sou. Office, 33 Norwood Place, Greenville, S. C. T. L. Hill.

ARNOLD, HOFFMAN & CO., Inc., Providence, R. I. Frank W. Johnson, Sou. Mgr., Box 1263, Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Reps., Robert E. Buck, Box 904, Greenville, S. C.; Harold T. Buck, 1615 12th St., Columbus, Ga.; W. Chester Cobb, Hotel Russell Erskine, Huntsville, Ala.

ASHWORTH BROS., Inc., Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Offices, 44-A Norwood Place, Greenville, S. C.; 215 Central Ave., S.W., Atlanta, Ga.; Texas Rep., Textile Supply Co., Dallas, Tex.

ATLANTA HARNESS & REED MFG. CO., Atlanta, Ga. G. P. Carmichael, Atlanta Office; Alabama, Georgia and Mississippi Rep., Barney R. Cole, Atlanta Office; North Carolina and South Carolina Rep., Dave Jones, Greenville, S. C.

BAHNSON CO., THE, Winston-Salem, N. C. North and South Carolina Rep., S. C. Stimson, Winston-Salem, N. C. Sou. Rep., I. L. Brown, 886 Brewery St. N.E., Atlanta, Ga. Northern Rep., F. S. Frambach, 703 Embree Crescent, Westfield, N. J. Western Rep., D. D. Smith, 814 W. South St., Kalamazoo, Mich.

BANCROFT BELTING CO., Boston, Mass. Sou. Rep., Ernest F. Culbreath, P. O. Box 11, Charlotte, N. C.

BARBER-COLMAN CO., Rockford, Ill. Sou. Office, 31 W. McBea Ave., Greenville, S. C.; J. H. Spencer, Mgr.

CHARLES BOND CO., 617 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Reps., Harold C. Smith, Greenville, S. C.; Harold C. Smith, Jr., Greenville, S. C.; John C. Turner, P. O. Box 1344, Atlanta, Ga.

BORNE, SCRYMSEY CO., 17 Battery Place, New York City. Sou. Mgr., H. L. Slevier, P. O. Box 1169, Charlotte, N. C. Sales Reps., W. B. Uhler, 603 Palmetto St., Spartanburg, S. C.; R. C. Young, 1216 Kenilworth Ave., Charlotte, N. C.; John Ferguson, 303 Hill St., LaGrange, Ga.

BROWN CO., DAVID, Lawrence, Mass. Sou. Reps., Ralph Gossett, Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; William J. Moore, Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; Belton C. Plowden, Griffin, Ga.; Gastonia Mill Supply Co., Gastonia, N. C.; Russell A. Singleton, Dallas, Tex.; S. Frank Jones, 209 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

BROWN & CO., D. P., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Rep., N. W. Pyle, Box 834, Charlotte, N. C.

CAMPBELL & CO., JOHN, 75 Hudson St., New York City. Sou. Reps., M. L. Kirby, P. O. Box 432, West Point, Ga.; Mike A. Stough, P. O. Box 701, Charlotte, N. C.; A. Max Browning, Hillsboro, N. C.

CAROLINA REFRACTORIES CO., Hartsville, S. C.

CHARLOTTE CHEMICAL LABORATORIES, Inc., Charlotte, N. C.

CHARLOTTE LEATHER BELTING CO., Charlotte, N. C.

CHICAGO MILL & LUMBER CO., 614 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C. Sales Staff, E. J. Mueller, C. P. Semmlow. Executive Offices, 111 W. Washington St., Chicago, Ill. Plants at: Plymouth, N. C.; Helena, Ark.; Greenville, Miss.; Tallulah, La.; Chicago, Ill.

CIBA CO., Inc., Greenwich and Morton Sts., New York City. Sou. Offices and Warehouse, Charlotte, N. C.

CLINTON CO., Clinton, Iowa. Sou. Reps., Luther Knowles, Jr., P. O. Box 127, Charlotte, N. C.; T. LeRoy Smith, Box 664, Tel. 2-3921, Charlotte, N. C. Clinton Sales Co., Inc., Byrd Miller, Grady Gilbert, 2 Morgan Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; C. Lee Gilbert, 130 High Point Rd., Box 481, Spartanburg, S. C.; A. C.

Boyd, 1071 Bellevue Drive N.E., Tel. Hem. 7055, Atlanta, Ga. Stocks carried at Carolina Transfer & Storage Co., Charlotte, N. C.; Consolidated Brokerage Co., Greenville, S. C.; Atlanta Service Warehouse Co., Atlanta, Ga.

COMMERCIAL FACTORS CORP., 2 Park Ave., New York City. Sou. Rep., T. Holt Haywood, Reynolds Bldg., Winston-Salem, N. C.

CORN PRODUCTS REFINING CO., 17 Battery Place, New York City. Corn Products Sales Co., Greenville, S. C.; John R. White, Mgr.; Corn Products Sales Co., Montgomery Bldg., Spartanburg, S. C.; J. Canty Alexander, Asst. Sou. Mgr.; Corn Products Sales Co. (Mill and Paper Starch Div.), Hurt Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; C. G. Stover, Mgr.; Corn Products Sales Co., 824-25 N. C. Bank Bldg., Greensboro, N. C.; W. R. Joyner, Mgr.; Corn Products Sales Co., Comer Bldg., Birmingham, Ala.; L. H. Kelley, Mgr. Stocks carried at convenient points.

CRESPI, BAKER & CO., 411½ S. Tryon St., Charlotte, N. C.

CROMPTON & KNOWLES LOOM WORKS, Worcester, Mass. Sou. Plant, Charlotte, N. C.

CUTLER, ROGER W., 141 Milk St., Boston, Mass. Sou. Agents: B. L. Stewart Roller Shop, Laurinburg, N. C.; Dixie Roller Shop, Rockingham, N. C.; A. J. Whittemore & Sons, Burlington, N. C.; The Georgia Roller Covering Co., Griffin, Ga.; Textile Roll Coverings Works, LaGrange, Ga.; East Point Roller Cov. Co., East Point, Ga.; Dixie Roll & Cot Co., Macon, Ga.; Morrow Roller Shop, Albemarle, N. C.; Peerless Roll Covering Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.; Textile Roll & Cot Co., Dallas, Tex.; Greenville Textile Supply Co., Greenville, S. C.; Anniston Roll Covering Co., Anniston, Ala.

DARY RING TRAVELER CO., Taunton, Mass. Sou. Rep., John E. Humphries, P. O. Box 843, Greenville, S. C.; Chas. L. Ashley, P. O. Box 720, Atlanta, Ga.

DAUGHTRY SHEET METAL CO., Charlotte, N. C.

DENISON MFG. CO., THE, 145 Lyman St., Asheville, N. C. Sou. Rep., L. B. Denison, Genl. Mgr.

DILLARD PAPER CO., Greensboro, N. C.; Greenville, S. C. Sou. Reps., E. B. Spencer, Box 681, Charlotte, N. C.; Jess Caldwell, East Radford, Va.

DRAPER CORPORATION, Hopedale, Mass. Sou. Rep., E. N. Darrin, Vice-Pres.; Sou. Offices and Warehouses, 242 Forsyth St., S.W., Atlanta, Ga.; W. M. Mitchell; Spartanburg, S. C.; Clare H. Draper, Jr.

DUNKEL CO., PAUL A., 82 Wall St., New York City.

DU PONT DE NEMOURS & CO., Inc., E. I., Dyestuffs Div., Wilmington, Del. John L. Dabbs, Mgr.; D. C. Newman, Asst. Mgr.; E. P. Davidson, Asst. Mgr.—Technical. Sou. Warehouses, 202 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C. Reps., L. E. Green, H. B. Constable, W. R. Ivey, Charlotte Office; J. D. Sandridge, W. M. Hunt, 1031 Jefferson Standard Bldg., Greensboro, N. C.; B. R. Dabbs, John L. Dabbs, Jr., 715 Providence Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.; R. D. Sloan, Amanda Apt., Greenville, S. C.; J. M. Howard, 135 S. Spring St., Concord, N. C.; W. F. Crayton, Dimon Court Apt., Columbus, Ga.; J. A. Franklin, Augusta, Ga.; Tom Taylor, Newnan, Ga.

DU PONT DE NEMOURS & CO., Inc., E. I., The R. & H. Chemicals Dept., Wilmington, Del. R. M. Levy, Dist. Sales Mgr., 302 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C.

EATON, PAUL B., 213 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

EMMONS LOOM HARNESS CO., Lawrence, Mass. Sou. Rep., George F. Bahan, P. O. Box 581, Charlotte, N. C.

ENGINEERING SALES CO., 217 Builders' Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; S. R. and V. G. Brookshire.

FAFNIR BEARING CO., New Britain, Conn. Sou. Reps., Stanley D. Berg, No. 321 N. Caswell Road, Charlotte, N. C.; A. G. Laughridge, No. 248 Spring St., N.W., Atlanta, Ga.

FRANKLIN MACHINE CO., 44 Cross St., Providence, R. I.

FRANKLIN PROCESS CO., Providence, R. I. Sou. Plants, Greenville, S. C., and Chattanooga, Tenn.

GENERAL COAL CO., 1019 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C. C. L. Rowe, Sou. Sales Mgr.; S. P. Hutchinson, Jr., Asst. Sou. Sales Mgr.; Reps., J. W. Lassiter, Grace American Bldg., Richmond, Va.; D. H. R. Wigg, Law Bldg., Norfolk, Va.; W. A. Counts, Law and Commerce Bldg., Bluefield, W. Va.; J. C. Borden, Greensboro, N. C.; H. C. Moshell, Charleston, S. C.; G. P. W. Black, Greenville, S. C.; F. W. Reagan, Asheville, N. C.; H. G. Thompson, Bristol, Tenn.

GENERAL DYESTUFF CORP., 230 Fifth Ave., New York City. Sou. Office and Warehouse, 1101 S. Blvd., Charlotte, N. C.; B. A. Stigen, Mgr.

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Kinney, Mgr.; Ft. Worth, Tex.; A. H. Keen, Mgr.; Knoxville, Tenn.; A. B. Cox, Mgr.; Louisville, Ky.; E. B. Myrick, Mgr.; Memphis, Tenn.; G. O. McFarlane, Mgr.; Nashville, Tenn.; J. H. Barkdale, Mgr.; New Orleans, La.; B. Willard, Mgr.; Richmond, Va.; J. W. Hicklin, Mgr.; San Antonio, Tex.; I. A. Uhr, Mgr.; Sou. Service Shops, Atlanta, Ga.; W. J. Selbert, Mgr.; Dallas, Tex.; W. F. Kaston, Mgr.; Houston, Tex.; F. C. Bunker, Mgr.

GENERAL ELECTRIC VAPOR LAMP CO., Hoboken, N. J. Sou. Reps., Frank E. Keener, 187 Spring St., N.W., Atlanta, Ga.; C. N. Knapp, Commercial Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

GILL LEATHER CO., Salem, Mass. Sou. Reps., Russell A. Singleton, Dallas, Tex.; Belton C. Plowden, Griffin, Ga.; Ralph Gossett, Greenville, S. C.; Wm. J. Moore, Greenville, S. C.; W. J. Hamner, Gastonia, N. C.

GILMER CO., L. H. Tacony, Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Factory Rep., William W. Conrad, Greenwood, S. C. Sou. Mill Supply Distributors: Alabama—Owens-Richards Co., Inc., Birmingham; Southern Bearing & Parts Co., Birmingham; Selma Foundry & Machine Co., Selma, Florida—Llewellyn Machinery Corp., Miami; Harry P. Leu, Inc., Orlando; Johnston Engineering Corp., St. Petersburg; Southern Pump & Supply Co., Tampa, Georgia—Fulton Supply Co., Atlanta; Corbin Supply Co., Macon; Mill & Ship Supply Co., Savannah (formerly John D. Robinson Co., Mississippi—Soule Steam Feed Works, Meridian, North Carolina—McLeod Leather & Belting Co., Greensboro; Odell Mill Supply Co., Greenville, Tennessee—Rogers-Bailey Hardware Co., Chattanooga; Browning Belting Co., Knoxville; J. E. Dilworth Co., Memphis; Nashville Machine & Supply Co., Nashville, Virginia—Todd Co., Inc., Norfolk; Smith-Courtney Co., Richmond; Johnston Electric Co., Staunton, West Virginia—Central Electric Repair Co., Fairmont.

GOODRICH CO., B. F., 4th and Brevard Sts., Charlotte, N. C. Atlanta Dist. Office, 376 Nelson St., S.W., Atlanta, Ga.

GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER CO., Inc., The, Akron, O. Sou. Reps., W. C. Killick, 205-207 E. 7th St., Charlotte, N. C.; P. B. Eckels, 141 N. Myrtle Ave., Jacksonville, Fla.; Boyd Arthur, 713-715 Linden Ave., Memphis, Tenn.; T. F. Stringer, 500-6 N. Carrollton Ave., New Orleans, La.; E. M. Champlin, 709-11 Spring St., Shreveport, La.; Paul Stevens, 1609-11 First Ave., N. Birmingham, Ala.; B. S. Parker, Jr., Cor. W. Jackson and Oak Sts., Knoxville, Tenn.; E. W. Sanders, 209 E. Broadway, Louisville, Ky.; H. R. Zierach, 1225-31 W. Broad St., Richmond, Va.; J. C. Pye, 191-199 Marietta St., Atlanta, Ga.

GRASSELLI CHEMICAL CO., Cleveland, O. Sou. Office and Warehouse, 302 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C.

GRATON & KNIGHT CO., Worcester, Mass. Sales Reps., R. W. Davis, Graton & Knight Co., 313 Vine St., Philadelphia, Pa.; O. D. Landis, 1709 Springdale Ave., Charlotte, N. C.; P. T. Pinckney, Jr., 2360 Forrest Ave., Apt. 3, Memphis, Tenn.; H. L. Cook, Graton & Knight Co., 2615 Commerce St., Dallas, Tex. Jobbers: Young & Vann Supply Co., Birmingham, Ala.; McGowin-Lyons Hdw. & Supply Co., Mobile, Ala.; C. C. Anderson, 301 Woodside Bldg., Annex, Greenville, S. C.; Cameron & Barkley Co., Charleston, S. C.; Cameron & Barkley Co., Jacksonville, Fla.; Cameron & Barkley Co., Miami, Fla.; Cameron & Barkley Co., Tampa, Fla.; Smith-Courtney Co., Richmond, Va.; Taylor-Parker, Inc., Norfolk, Va.; Battey Machinery Co., Rome, Ga.; Columbus Iron Works, Columbus, Ga.; Fulton Supply Co., Atlanta, Ga.; Dallas Belting Co., Dallas, Tex.; Textile Supply Co., Dallas, Tex.; Textile Mill Supply Co., Charlotte, N. C.; Keith-Simmons Co., Nashville, Tenn.; Lewis Supply Co., Memphis, Tenn.; Lewis Supply Co., Helena, Ark.; Southern Supply Co., Jackson, Tenn.; E. D. Morton & Co., Louisville, Ky.; Standard Supply & Hdw. Co., New Orleans, La.

GREENVILLE BELTING CO., Greenville, S. C.

GREENSBORO LOOM REED CO., Box 1375, Greensboro, N. C. Phone Greensboro 5071 collect. Geo. A. McFeters, Pres. and Mgr.; Geo. H. Batchelor, sales manager.

GULF OIL CORPORATION OF PA., Successor to GULF REFINING CO., Pittsburgh, Pa. Division Sales Offices: Atlanta, Ga.—A. W. Ripley, Greenville, S. C.; T. C. Scaffa, Spartanburg, S. C.; J. H. Hooten, Gastonia, N. C.; R. G. Burkhalter, Charlotte, N. C.; G. P. King, Jr., Augusta, Ga.; Boston, Mass.; New York, N. Y.; Philadelphia, Pa.; New Orleans, La.; Houston, Tex.; Louisville, Ky.; Toledo, O.

HART PRODUCTS CORP., 1440 Broadway, New York City. Sou. Reps., Samuel Lehrer, Box 234, Spartanburg, S. C.; Talley W. Piper, P. O. Box 534, Fairfax, Ala.; L. R. Unruh, P. O. Box 1602, Charlotte, N. C.

H & B AMERICAN MACHINE CO., Pawtucket, R. I. Sou. Offices, 815 The Citizens and Southern National Bank Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; J. C. Martin, Agt.; Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; J. W. Rimmer, Mgr.; Fritz Zweifel, Fred Dickinson, Jim Miller, sales and service representatives.

HERCULES POWDER CO., Wilmington, Del. Sou. Reps., Chas. H. Stone, Charlotte, N. C.

HERMAS MACHINE CO., Hawthorne, N. J. Sou. Rep., Carolina Specialty Co., P. O. Box 520, Charlotte, N. C.

HOUGHTON & CO., E. F., 240 W. Somerset St., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Sales Mgr., W. H. Brinkley, 1410 First National Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Reps., Walter Andrews, 1306 Court Square Bldg., Baltimore, Md.; C. L. Elgert, 1306 Court Square Bldg., Baltimore, Md.; C. B. Kinney, 1410 First National Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; D. O. Wylie, 1410 First National Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; J. J. Reilly, 2855 Peachtree, Apt. No. 45, Atlanta, Ga.; James A. Brittain, 1526 Sutherland Place, Homewood, Birmingham, Ala.; J. W. Byrnes, 333 St. Charles St., New Orleans, La.; B. E. Dodd, 333 St. Charles St., New Orleans, La.

HOUGHTON WOOL CO., 253 Summer St., Boston, Mass. Sou. Rep., Jas. E. Taylor, P. O. Box 2084, Charlotte, N. C.

HOWARD BROS. MFG. CO., Worcester, Mass. Sou. Office and Plant, 244 Forsyth St., S.W., Atlanta, Ga.; Guy L. Melchor, Mgr. Sou. Rep., Guy L. Melchor, Jr., Atlanta Office; S.W. Rep., Russell A. Singleton, Mail Route 5, Dallas, Tex.

JACOBS MFG. CO., E. H. Danielson, Conn. Sou. Rep., W. Irving Bullard, Pres., Charlotte, N. C. Mgr. Sou. Service Dept., S. B. Henderson, Greer, S. C.; Sou. Distributors, Odell Mill Supply Co., Greensboro, N. C.; Textile Mill Supply Co., and Charlotte Supply Co., Charlotte, N. C.; Gastonia Mill Supply Co.,

Gastonia, N. C.; Shelby Supply Co., Shelby, N. C.; Sullivan Hdw. Co., Anderson, S. C.; Montgomery & Crawford, Spartanburg, S. C.; Industrial Supply Co., Clinton, S. C.; Carolina Supply Co., Greenville, S. C.; Fulton Supply Co., Atlanta, Ga.; Southern Belting Co., Atlanta, Ga.; Greenville Textile Mill Supply Co., Greenville, S. C.; and Atlanta, Ga.; Young & Vann Supply Co., Birmingham, Ala.; Waters-Garland Co., Louisville, Ky.

JACKSON LUMBER CO., Lockhart, Ala.

JOHNSON, CHAS. B., Paterson, N. J. Sou. Rep., Carolina Specialty Co., Charlotte, N. C.

KEEVER STARCH CO., Columbus, O. Sou. Office, 1200 Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; Daniel H. Wallace, Sou. Agt. Sou. Warehouses, Greenville, S. C., Charlotte, N. C., Burlington, N. C. Sou. Reps., Claude B. Iler, P. O. Box 1383, Greenville, S. C.; Luke J. Castle, 515 N. Church St., Charlotte, N. C.; F. M. Wallace, 1115 S. 26th St., Birmingham, Ala.

LAUREL SOAP MFG. CO., Inc., 2607 E. Tioga St., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Rep., A. Henry Gaede, P. O. Box 1058, Charlotte, N. C.

LINK-BELT CO., Philadelphia-Chicago, Indianapolis. Sou. Offices: Atlanta Plant, 1116 Murphy Ave., S.W., I. H. Barbee, Mgr.; Baltimore, 913 Lexington Bldg., H. D. Alexander; Dallas Warehouse, 413-15 Second Ave., E. C. Wendell, Mgr.; New Orleans, 747 Tchoupitoulas St.

MAGUIRE & CO., JOHN P., 370 Fourth Ave., New York City. Sou. Rep., Taylor R. Durham, First Nat'l Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

MANHATTAN RUBBER MFG. DIV. OF RAYBESTOS-MAN. HATTAN, Inc., Passaic, N. J. Sou. Offices and Reps., The Manhattan Rubber Mfg. Div., 1108 N. Fifth Ave., Birmingham, Ala.; Alabama—Anniston, Anniston Hdw. Co.; Birmingham, Crandall Eng. Co. (Special Agent); Birmingham, Long-Lewis Hdw. Co.; Gadsden, Gadsden Hdw. Co.; Huntsville, Noojin Hdw. & Supply Co.; Tuscaloosa, Allen & Jemison Co.; Montgomery, Teague Hdw. Co. Florida—Jacksonville, Cameron & Barkley Co.; Miami, Cameron & Barkley Co.; Tampa, Cameron & Barkley Co. Georgia—Atlanta, Amer. Machinery Co.; Columbus, A. H. Watson (Special Agent); Macon, Bibb Supply Co.; Savannah, D. DeTreville (Special Agent). Kentucky—Ashland, Ben Williamson & Co.; Harlan, Kentucky Mine Supply Co.; Louisville, Graft-Pelle Co. North Carolina—Asheville, T. S. Morrison & Co.; Charlotte, Charlotte Supply Co.; Durham, Dillon Supply Co.; Elizabeth City, Elizabeth City Iron Works & Supply Co.; Fayetteville, Huske Hdw. House; Goldsboro, Dewey Bros.; High Point, Kester Machinery Co. and Beeson Hdw. Co.; Lenoir, Bernhardt-Seagle Co.; Gastonia, Gastonia Belting Co.; Raleigh, Dillon Supply Co.; Wilmington, Wilmington Iron Works; Shelby, Shelby Supply Co.; Winston-Salem, Kester Machinery Co. South Carolina—Anderson, Sullivan Hdw. Co.; Charleston, Cameron & Barkley Co.; Clinton, Industrial Supply Co.; Columbia, Columbia Supply Co.; Greenville, Sullivan Hdw. Co.; Sumter, Sumter Machinery Co.; Spartanburg, Montgomery & Crawford, Tennessee—Chattanooga, Chattanooga Belting & Supply Co.; Johnson City, Summers Hdw. Co.; Knoxville, W. J. Savage Co.; Nashville, Buford Bros., Inc. Salesmen—E. H. Olney, 101 Gertrude St., Alta Vista Apts., Knoxville, Tenn.; C. P. Shook, Jr., 1031 N. 30th St., Birmingham, Ala.; B. C. Nabers, 2519 27th Place S., Birmingham, Ala.; R. T. Rutherford, 1318 Harding Place, Charlotte, N. C.

THE MERROW MACHINE CO., 8 Laurel St., Hartford, Conn. Sou. Reps., E. W. Hollister, P. O. Box 2143, Charlotte, N. C.; R. B. Moreland, P. O. Box 895, Atlanta, Ga.

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(Continued from Page 5)

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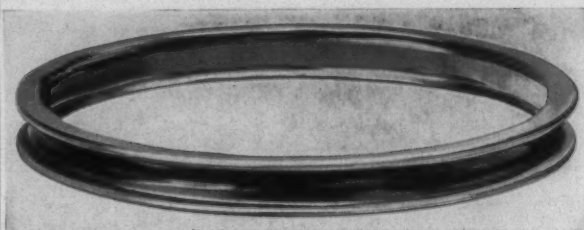
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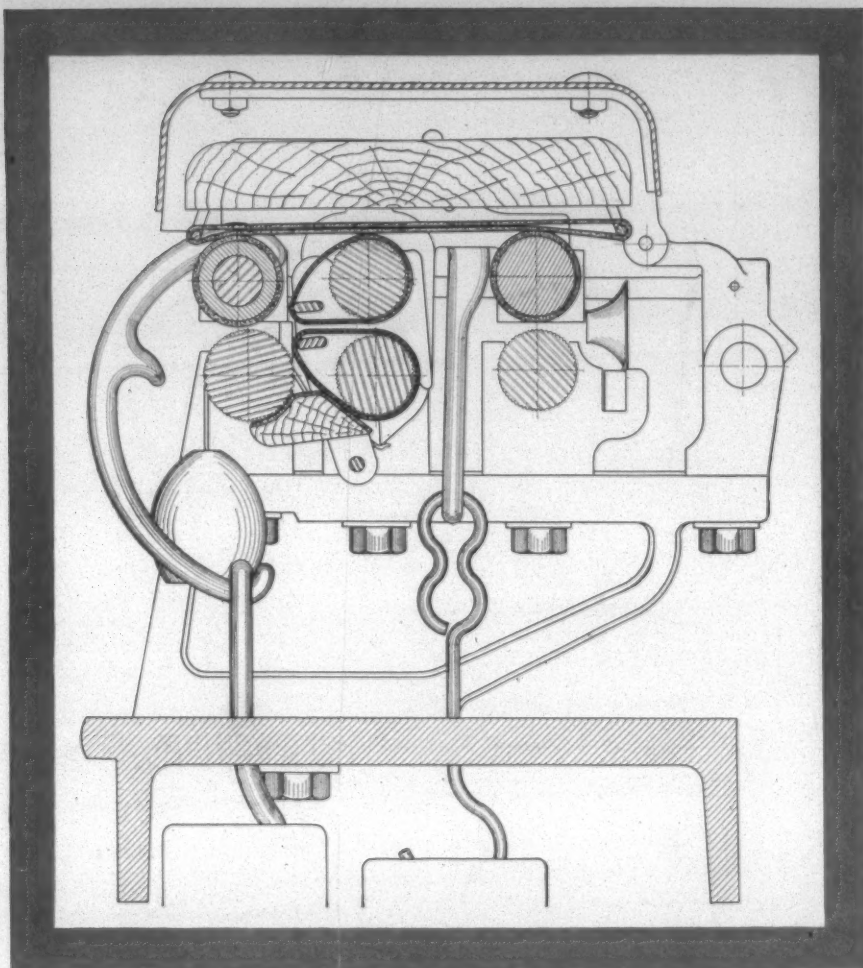
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